The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,018.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
———— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
———— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondichury	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	29
„ Narrakel	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Allepey	20		Sept.
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Galle	23	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Negapatam	26	„ False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

During the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	25
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	31
			Sep.
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cobuan, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship CITY of VIENNA, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CONNEMARRA, Captain Hughes, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bandling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 8th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of OLD COPPER and NAILS as well as Damaged Cargo of the French Ship Winslow.

TERMS—CASH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the French Consul in Bombay, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., at the British India or the Old P. and O. Company's Dock, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern—

The Copper and Nails stripped off the French Ship Winslow.

Also on the same day at the Carnac Bunder Sheds at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern—

The whole of the damaged cargo of the said ship Winslow, consisting of Seeds in bags, more or less damaged by seawater.

Bombay, 5th August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c.

Just Landed ex Steamer Cashmere.

7 sets English best Plated Mounted double Harness.
3 ditto ditto ditto Single Harness.
50 Cwt. Zinc Paint in Kegs.
50 ditto White Lead ditto
An Invoice of Kerosine Lamps of great variety.

At 1 P.M.

On account of the concerned—
A handsome fashionable Miniature Barouche, with best plated Lamps, Pole, Bar, and Shafts, complete, by Lovett.
1 English-built light second-hand Park Phaeton, with Pole and Shafts.
1 Flea-bitten Grey Carriage Horse.
A handsome Chestnut Arab Horse.
A strong Shigram with set of Harness.

Bombay, 5th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mrs. Eliza Ann Harrison, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Furniture, comprising plated Spoons and Forks, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Cruet Frame, Porcelainware, Dining-room Table, with and without Arm Chairs, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, China Trunks Writing Desks, Lady's Work Boxes, Towel Horses, Camp Cots, with beds, Teapoys, Dispense-room Tables, Pictures, Reading Books, Cooking Utensils, a large quantity of Wearing Apparel, Bed and Table Linen, &c. A lot of Jewellery, consisting of Diamond, Emerald and Pearl Rings, Breast-pins, Brooches, Bracelets, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, Gold and Silver Coins, &c., &c

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—COPPER.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of Twenty-five Tons of SCRAP COPPER, of the best quality, for Melting and Re-casting.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Scrap Copper," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

The person whose Tender will be accepted shall give such security as may be required for the fulfilment of the terms of the Contract made with him.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th August 1871.

WANTED, for the ESPLANADE HOTEL Provision Store, TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear	from 5 0 to 7 0	6 0 8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 0
Do. best quality	2 0	2 4
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 4
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 4
White, do.	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

CHINA TEA.

THE SUPERB HOWQUA'S MIXTURE,
Specially selected by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
From the finest growths. In sealed Packets of 1 lb. each,
Cash Rs 2-6; Credit Rs. 2-10.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS.	LOCKETS.	SHIRT STUDS.
BROOCHES.	NECKLETS.	SLEEVE LINKS.
CHARMS.	PENCIL CASES.	SNUFF BOXES.
EARRINGS.	SCARF PINS.	CHAINS.
FINGER RINGS.	SCARF RINGS.	WEDDING RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER NEW GOODS,
all of the best London manufacture.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the celebrated Distilleries of the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 175).
A BUNGALOW at Byculla, (Rs. 80).
A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 50).
Several other BUNGALOWS in different localities, too numerous to advertise in detail.—Apply to

BUCHANAN & Co., House Agents.

17, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY,
(Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Offices,
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch.
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

Life Trustees.
General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman. | Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.
R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S. | Francis Webb, Esq.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D. | Mills Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869	£241,890
Funds in hand	682,324
Share capital	200,000

Fire Trustees.
Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital	£500,000
Paid up	50,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.J.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE at current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
21st July 1871. Agents.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Ld.) —NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 10th August 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1871, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Bombay, 1st August 1871. Secretaries.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 10th AUGUST 1871.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Acting Manager, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 11th August 1871, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1871.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Company will be HELD at the above place on the same day at half-past three P.M., when the following Resolution will be proposed :—

"That Clause 56 of the Articles of Association of the Company, substituted for the original Clause of that number by Special Resolution, dated 7th October 1869, confirmed on the 25th October 1869, be expunged, and that the following Clause be inserted in lieu thereof :—

"That Mr. W M. Tennent shall be Manager of the Company, and shall have the general management of the concerns of the Company, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and shall receive all Moneys due and keep all the Books of Account thereof, and that his remuneration be fixed at 5 per cent. on the actual gross income of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

BANK of BOMBY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th July 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.
3. To approve the election of Captain G. F. Henry as a Director of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and E. D. Sassoon, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Dhollera.
7. To approve the adoption of an Officers' Mutual Guarantee Fund for securing the fidelity of the Officers of the Bank, and to sanction a contribution by the Bank for the furtherance of the scheme of Rs. 5,000 annually for 5 years out of the profits of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 :—

That the following Clause be substituted for the present 81st Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, viz., "The Secretary and Treasurer and every other such Officer of the Company as the Board may from time to time require so to do shall give security to the Company in such form and in such an amount as the Board may determine for securing the fidelity of such Officer and the proper discharge of his duties."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th July 1871.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA
St. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.
Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J. CHARLEY, 60th Rifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., R. H. A.
Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms.

SAME AS DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c, to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DRAB FELT DEERSTALKERS,

DRAB SHELLS,

BLACK, DRAB & GREEN ALPINE & TYROLESE;

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

BLACK SILK DRESS HATS.

ALL TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

JUST ARRIVED, WHITEHEAD and Co.'s SOLIDIFIED SOUPS, in Tins, of 2 dozen Squares. Price per Tin, from Rs 9-8 to Rs 20 each.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST, and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT
TO
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermentioned low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8		18 8
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each ...6-8, 7-8,		10 0	17 0		17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0		23 0
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	24 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, per doz.		11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripe		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,
A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK
HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, OAK LANE, FORT,

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions :—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA.

		Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen Rs.	36 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	22 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
Do Bisquit Dubouche (recommended)	do	18 0	...
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do St. Jullien Medoc (our own Brand)	do	10 0	5 8
Do St. Jullien Hantifaye	do	9 0	...
Do Medoc (Barsac)	do	13 0	...
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 8
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	16 0	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
Do Pints, 12 in a case.	do	...	14 0
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	per dozen	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse"	do	18 0	...
Do Swaine and Boord's	do	19 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	13 0	7 0
OIL—Best Olive Oil	do	16 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	6 0	...
VINEGAR—Best Pure Wine Vinegar	per dozen	6 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	2 8	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	per dozen	5 12	3 12
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Messrs. B. and S. are always ready to supply all other Wines, Liquors, Oilmanstores, &c., not mentioned above, at the lowest market rates, and beg to refer to their Price List, which can be had on application.

All orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

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The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Friend, in cases of—

4 doz. Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BARCLAY'S PORTER—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 8
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 12
8 „ Pints	„	3 8

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J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums	in 1 dozen cases	Rs. 82	per dozen.
Quarts	in 1 „	„ „ 42	„
Pints	in 2 „	„ „ 21	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

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One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

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M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House. Sole Agents in Western India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Port Canning shares at Rs. 395. Mofussil Press shares closed dull. Government Paper steady.

CALCUTTA.—31ST JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents heavy amounts at Rs 99-13 and 99-14 or 0-3 and 0-2 discount; and settlements of differences of time-bargain transactions due to-day and to-morrow at Rs 99-12 and 0-4 discount.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs 1,380.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

Fisher, Colonel, 5th Regiment L. I., from furlough, from England.

Jacob, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 4.

Grierson, Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, to Deesa.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 1st August, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars—Captain Starkey, from 16th August to 14th September 1871, on privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. S., Staff Assistant Surgeon Giraud, arrived from Bombay for general duty, is directed to do duty with the 49th Regiment.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding at Poona.
Poona, 2nd August, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Captain W. Bell, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, for 8 days from 5th instant, on station leave.

Lieutenant A. R. Forde, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, for 8 days from the 5th instant, on station leave.

Ensign W. Capel, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, for 8 days from 5th instant, on station leave.

Captain E. Lonsdale, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, for 8 days from the 5th instant, on station leave.

Lieutenant H. B. Walmsley, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, attached General Depot, for 7 days from the 6th instant, on station leave.

Captain C. E. Stack, 1st Light Cavalry, for 8 days from the 6th instant, on station leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd Aug., 1871.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

2nd Foot—Lieutenant Barter, 2nd Battalion.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 511 of 25th ultimo Sergeant J. D. Sharman will join the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 459, dated 26th ultimo, for Nealson read Nealon.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant M. James, 59th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 8th N. I., to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

59th Foot—Assistant Surgeon H. T. Brown, M.D., to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 1.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George will, on and after Friday the 4th August 1871, and until further notice, assemble at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills.

The following officers of the Secretariat will accompany the Government to Ootacamund :—

The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
The Secretary to Government, Military Department.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Under-Secretary to Government, Public Department.
The Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

All communications to the address of the Chief Secretary and the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue and Military Departments which cannot reach Madras by the 1st August, will be sent direct to Ootacamund, and those to the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department to Fort St. George.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend D. G. Clarke, B. A., Chaplain of Vepery, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station, under sections 15 and 16 of the rules of 1868.

Captain (Major) J. G. Ryves, Royal Madras Engineers, died at Madras on the 29th July 1871.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 2.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr. William Ralph Benson, officiating Judge, Azimgurh, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 12th August next.

Local Lieutenant Thomas Jones Ryves, District Superintendent of Police, Shahjehanpore, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 20th August next.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Sub Division of Kussya, in the Goruckpore district, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 14th July, 1871.

Mr. William Hebard Hudson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goruckpore, furlough in India for three months, on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st August next.

Mr. William Samuel Etheridge Marston, Head-master, Agra College, four months' leave on private affairs.

Mr. Edward Foster, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mynpoory, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Banda, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. T. Castle, or until further orders.

Mr. William Hope Angelo Short, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Shahjehanpore, during the absence on leave of Local Lieutenant Ryves or until further orders.

Mr. Edward White, Assistant Magistrate, to be placed in sub-divisional charge of Pillibheet, with effect from 26th May, 1871, and to be invested with powers of a Magistrate under section 23D. and 23H, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Archibald Reid Swiney Pollock, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, from the date upon which Mr. Maynard Brodhurst returns from privilege leave.

Mr. W. Bonnaud to officiate as Head-master, Agra College, until further orders, as a temporary arrangement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Duiveland	Grav[illegible]	Mauritius, July 16

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	William Prowse......	Finlay	Coch[illegible].

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Scotland, Taylor, to Moulmein.
Ship Flying Venus, Logan, to Liverpool.
Ship Evening Star, Fladsend, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
1	Gainsborough.........	Charlton	London, April : [illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
1	Mahratta (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Dunphaile Castle ..	....	Cocanada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Prowse, 9 packages glassware and 12 packages earthenware, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co.

Sydney Eggers, 17 casks paints of sorts, P Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 5 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

White Adder, 2 casks emerald green, 50 casks yellow ochre burnt, and 50 drums linseed oil, A H Tyebjee ; 25 boxes claret and 7 boxes champagne cognac, N Ardaseer & Sons; 38 casks porter, W Watson & Co ; 8 casks paints, 2 cases v[illegible] sh. 25 drums linseed oil, and 25 casks yellow ochre burnt, T Abdoolally & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Vienna, 4 cases sulphuric acid, A H Lallmeeya.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stornoway, 33 bales cotton, C S Nandershaw.

Millwall, 56 bales cotton, J Campbell & Co.; 109 bales cotton, M Hurrackchund ; 100 bales cotton, S Vagjee ; 65 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee ; 150 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers 28 bales cotton, D Mooljee.

, 46 bales cotton, V Pranjeewandass ; 27 bales cotton, M Soorjee ; 300 bales cotton, B Veejbooandass.

ve (s), 101 bales wool, N. Khuttow ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 34 bales cotton, H. Gulalchund ; 30 bales wool, S. Damodhur ; 100 bales cotton, S Vagjee ; 1[illegible] ales cotton, V Vagjee ; 50 bales cotton, K Nansee ; 25 bales wool, J. Umiashunker ; 165 bales cotton, M Sanjee ; 75 bales cotton, P Chun[illegible]am ; 50 bales cotton, P Bhanjee ; 50 bales cotton, C. Joogoolbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 500 bags linseed, Spencer, Shaw & Co ; 5 cases indigo and 4 bales skins, H E Jetaker ; 30 cases grass oil, S H bin Moona.

hedive (s), 15 bales hides, S O A S N Meera & Co ; 10 packages shank shells and 56 packages Colomboroot, A Jacoob ; 5 bales hides, G R Caderbhoy ; 45 bales skins, M A Suragoodin & Co.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Khedive (s), 1,200 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Khedive (s), 57 bags galls, W Nicol & Co.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. SHARPIN. | F. ROWLAND, Esq.
Rev. W. H. HARPUR. | R. C. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

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A Bullock Gharry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

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NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—SKERRETT—July 1st, at St. Mary's, Haddington Road, Dublin, George Douglas, eldest son of G. T. Williams, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, to Matilda, third daughter of W. J. Skerrett, Esq., D.L., of Finavara, County Clare, Ireland.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PAIN—August 2nd, at Myrtle Cottage, Ahmednugur, the wife of Mr. C. P[illegible]n, Sub-Engineer P. W. D., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WALPOLE—TEMPLETON—July 29th, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. J. T. Babanau, Henry Walpole, Esq., son of the late General H. Walpole, of the Indian Army, to Tempe Georgiana, second daughter of Mr. M. S. Templeton.

DEATHS.

CARTER—July 30th, at Simla, Rev. S. Carter, Church Mission.
CORNISH—July 25th, at Rajmahal, Philip Cowley Cornish, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

THERE is now before the Legislative Council of India a Bill for so amending the Law of Evidence in this country as effectually to muzzle the barristers whose interference often hinders the judicial servants of Government from having it all their own way in the administration of justice in India. The professed object of the Bill is to "protect witnesses against needless questions" put by advocates who abuse their power of cross-examination to make inquiries that are irrelevant to the matter at issue. Mr. Stephen, who is, we suppose, the real author of the Bill, graciously admits that the existence of the power of cross-examination is "essential to the administration of justice," but at the same time he believes it to be "liable to great abuses." In the report of the Committee appointed to prepare the Bill, the proposed alterations in the law are defended in this way :—

> "The need for the power (of cross-examination) and the danger of its abuse are proved by English experience, but in this country litigation of various kinds, and criminal prosecutions in particular, are the great engines of malignity, and it is accordingly even more necessary here than in England, both to permit the exposure of corrupt motives and to prevent the use of power of exposure as a means of gratifying malice. We have accordingly provided as follows :
>
> "Such questions may relate either to matters relevant to the case, or to matters not relevant to the case. If they relate to matters relevant to the case, we think that the witness ought to be compellable to answer, but that his answer should not afterwards be used against him.
>
> "If they relate to matters not relevant to the case, except in so far as they affect the credit of the witness, we think that the witness ought not to be compelled to answer. His refusal to do so would, in most cases, serve the purpose of discrediting him, as well as an express admission that the imputation conveyed by the question was true.
>
> "In order to protect witnesses against needless questions of this kind, we enact that any advocate who asks such questions without written instructions (which the Court may call upon him to produce, and may impound when produced) shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and that the Court may record any such question if asked by a party to the proceedings. The record of the question or the written instructions are to be admissible as evidence of the publication of an imputation intended to harm the reputation of the person affected, and such imputations are not to be regarded as privileged communications, or as falling under any of the exceptions to section four hundred and ninety-nine of the Indian Penal Code, merely because they were made in the manner stated. Upon a trial for defamation, it would of course be open to the person accused to show, either that the imputation was true, and that it was for the public good that the imputation should be made (Ex. 1, section 449, I. P. C.), or that it was made in good faith for the protection of the interest of the person making it or any other person (ex. 9.) This is the only method which occurs to us of providing at once for the interests of a *bona fide* questioner and an innocent witness."

Besides fixing these limitations to the licence the Bar has hitherto enjoyed, the Committee suggests that the authority of Indian judges should be greatly enlarged. The Bill empowers the Court "to forbid indecent and scandalous inquiries, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters absolutely necessary to be known, in order to determine whether the facts in issue existed," and also to forbid questions "intended to insult or annoy," and one clause of the Bill expressly assigns to the judge alone the power of determining whether there is any such intention on the part of counsel, and even authorizes him, further, to forbid "any question which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form." While these restrictions are placed upon the freedom of the Bar, we find in the Bill a clause which practically invests the Judge with arbitrary authority to conduct a case as he likes. Let our readers consider what might be the effect of conceding to a prejudiced and ill-tempered Judge the privilege described in the following clause :—

> "The Judge may ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness about any fact relevant or irrelevant, or may order the production of any document or thing, and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question."

We do not wonder that the Bar of Bombay has sent in to Government a formal protest against the provisions of a Bill which threatens to render impossible the very existence of an independent Bar in India. It is, of course, true that the power of cross-examination is sometimes abused ; and one's pity is often excited for a witness badgered by the harassing and vexatious questions of Old Bailey barristers. But it is a serious thing to say that one of the principal guarantees of the free and impartial administration of justice in our courts ought to be abolished, because it may occasionally be made the means of causing annoyance to individuals. Men cannot have freedom of any kind without running some risk ; and the question for legislators to consider is whether liberty with all its drawbacks is not better for a people than what Indian bureaucrats call the salutary restraints imposed by a despotic Government. We agree, to a great extent, with the critics who maintain that the procedure of the English law courts which we have introduced into this country is far too complex and cumbrous, and that probably justice would in many cases be done much more speedily and cheaply if the native institution of the punchayet were permitted to do the work of our judges and juries. But, as English law courts exist here we cannot afford to dispense with the safeguards of English practice. We may pay too dearly for that virtue of simplicity in the administration of justice which Mr. Stephen and his colleagues seem to be enamoured of. There is nothing so simple as despotism. It would save people infinite trouble if all their disputes were adjusted by a judge who disposed of cases by merely giving an order what should be done ; but, for the sake of truth and justice, it is better that the decisions of our Courts should be based on the results of a frank and searching investigation into all matters that can throw light on "the facts in issue." This necessary freedom of inquiry cannot survive the passing of a Bill which would hamper an advocate with the perpetual fear of making himself liable to an action for defamation under the Penal Code if he put an indiscreet question to a disreputable witness. The modern admirers of complete codes are apt to value lightly the practical sagacity of the maxims underlying the practice of English courts of law ; but it is, after all, a sufficient compensation for the hazard of occasionally wounding the feelings of a witness that the power of cross-examination, which leaves a barrister free thus to overstep the bounds of discretion and good taste, has materially aided in securing to the English people a system of administration of justice which is acknowledged to be of unrivalled excellence.

At a time when so many educated natives are studying for the Bar, it is the height of inconsistency for the Government to attempt to fetter the freedom of advocates, or to go back to the exploded plan of setting the judges above the law in India. In no country do the judges stand in so much need of being checked by free and skilled criticism, for they are servants of Government chosen from a special official caste, and all their prejudices and interests are naturally enlisted on the side of the higher authorities to whom they look for promotion. The temper of Indian bureaucrats, too, is not as a rule quiet and impartial ; and some outside influence is required to moderate their love of arbitrary power. Take, for example, the case that has just been tried at Simla. An English tradesman wishes to make some alterations in his house that cannot be effected without a temporary breaking up of part of a public road. He arranges with the Municipal Commissioners of Simla that he shall be allowed to do what he wants, and begins work accordingly. But, as so often happens in such cases, when the written agreement is brought to him to sign, he contends that the conditions laid down in it are different from those he had arranged in conversation with the Commissioners. This difference might, however, have been removed, and a friendly understanding come to, if one of the Commissioners, Major Parsons, had not taken it into his head, with or without cause, that the tradesman, Mr. O'Connor, was one of those men who ought to be put down with a strong hand. Major Parsons insisted that Mr. O'Connor should sign the agreement without any further reference to the Commissioners; and, because this was not done, and the road was left in a broken state for a day or two, though the works were stopped, Major Parsons, in his capacity of Deputy Commissioner, first fines Mr. O'Connor Rs. 40, and then two days afterwards has him arrested on a warrant, and sent to prison. This last tyrannical decree was, of course, too glaringly illegal to be maintained, and Mr. O'Connor was only kept in jail for a few days. On his release he brought an action for damages against Major Parsons; and the judge, Mr. Macnab, has now decided that, if a magistrate believes he has jurisdiction, even though his belief is wrong, the law is that he must be assumed in any case to have acted without malice. This version of the law has been appealed against, and it is possible the High Court may reassure Englishmen in India by declaring that their property and liberty are not placed by the law entirely at the mercy of capricious and ill-tempered magistrates. But clearly no special change in the law of evidence can be desirable, which would enlarge the authority of such men as Major Parsons and Mr. Macnab, or protect them from having the legality of their proceedings questioned by audacious English barristers.

THE Hon. F. B. Pearson has resumed his seat in the High Court of Judicature, N.W.P.

THE Judicial Commissioner of Mysore has suspended from duty Mr. VanIngen, Sr., head clerk of the Judicial Commissioner's office, pending the result of the "VanIngen affray."

IT is reported that the Government of India has, by a recent resolution, vested the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the power of disposing of cases of lapsed pensions without the sanction of the Supreme Government previously obtained.

THE Souvenance appears to have been lost near Quoin Point, the Cape of Good Hope. By last accounts debris was washing up along the coast for some distance. Some 155 bodies had been recovered, and had been buried. They proved to be 150 coloured and 15 white men.

WE ("Madras Athenæum") hear that the Hon. J. B. Norton, Advocate-General, Madras, who is now in England and lately applied to the Madras Government for an extension of six months' leave, has cancelled his leave, as he returns to Madras shortly to conduct the Berhampore Zemindary case.

WE ("Indian Daily News") are glad to learn that the Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State the granting of a pension of Rs. 700 per annum, and gratuity amounting to one year's pay of her late husband, to the widow of Assistant-Surgeon Maingay, who was killed while in the performance of his duty at the outbreak of prisoners in the Central Jail at Rangoon. This is in addition to the pension she may be entitled to from the military.

THE Sirhind Division is likely soon to be vacant. General Turner and General Donald Stewart are both mentioned for the command, the former, we read, being the first favourite among military circles in Calcutta, where his urbanity and soldierly qualities have made him generally esteemed. General Turner is on leave in England ; General Stewart is on the spot, having been detained at Simla by ill-health, from which, however, he is now convalescent.

AN interesting minute by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on a change introduced in the jail administration of Bengal has been published. Mr. Campbell is determined to make jails in Bengal something more than mere productive manufactories. His Honor says that "sometimes the system followed seems to be too (much) that of a manufactory, and too little that of a jail. Wherever this is so, it should be remedied." He also attacks the comparative mildness of the punishment often inflicted on "short term" prisoners, and thinks that "it is of all things most necessary that imprisonment should be rigorous and stinging."

A FEVER, almost as fatal in its effects as that which has decimated the population in parts of Burdwan, seems during last year to have committed dreadful ravages in the Godavery district, for the report of Dr. Wright, who was especially deputed to the suffering villages, states that 20,000 persons died of the disease in 1869-70, principally during the months from May to October. At the suggestion of Dr. Balfour, four warrant medical officers are to be placed under Dr. Wright's orders, to travel about in the district, and afford medical aid to the people; and Dr. Wright is to be at once telegraphed when a bad outbreak occurs.

ON Wednesday last, we are informed by the "Englishman," it was finally decided by the Governor-General that all members of the Civil Service shall henceforth wear the diplomatic uniform. Military officers in civil employ may choose between the blue and gold or their own scarlet, but they must adhere to one or the other. The old story of civilians attending durbars in sola topees and shooting coats is probably beyond the experience of the present generation, but a public ceremony scarcely ever takes place without some more or less modified phenomenon of this sort. The formal orders are to appear shortly, and on all occasions when civilians are directed to appear "in dress" they will have to come buttoned up in a uniform invented for a more temperate climate.

KHAN SAHEB CURSETJEE PALLONJEE, the Inspecting Postmaster of the Guzerat Division, has made a proposal, we hear, to Colonel Barr, the Resident at Baroda, to open a post-office in the city in addition to the one in the camp. Were an office established in the city of Baroda, it would be a great boon to the inhabitants of the town, for at present they have to travel three miles to post their letters in the camp ; and, as the majority of the trading community, excepting the European population in the cantonment live in the city, the sooner an office is established in the city the better. The income from the establishment of a post-office in the city will much more than cover the expenditure, not to speak of the convenience and saving of time to the bankers and traders of Baroda. This subject was mentioned to His Highness the late Gaekwar, but he was opposed to the institution. It is to be trusted, however, that under the new régime, the proposal will be more liberally received. Mr. Cursetjee is much to be commended for his zealous endeavours to improve the postal communication under his charge. He has also the supervision of the postal arrangements on the Bombay and Baroda Railway line ; and his long experience in the department has been of vast use in the working of the post paid out of the Local Funds in Guzerat. This new system has been also introduced in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar, and has proved a success, mainly owing to the energetic exertions of the Inspecting Postmaster. Economy in the working of the railway post, and in all the subordinate offices in Guzerat, has been observed under his inspection, and the result is a surplus revenue to Government, without in the least impairing the efficiency of the department.

THE "Economist" :—A case, which puts in the strongest light the absurdity of the legal distinction between personal and real property, especially in the difference of the rules laid down for succession, came before Vice-Chancellor Wickens this week. The point in the case—Fowler *v.* Scott—was whether certain property in Chancery was to go to the husband of a deceased lady or her sisters, and it all depended on the question whether the property was personal or real. If personal it would go wholly to the husband, if real to the sisters. It appeared that the estate was real estate ; but a decree had been made in the cause directing its sale, to which the lady before marriage had given her consent, and this was interpreted by the Court as showing an intention on her part that it should be converted into personal property. Consequently the husband was held entitled to succeed. Clearly a mere chance has in this instance been held to regulate the destination of property, as no lady was at all likely to contemplate so incidental an effect of her consent to a sale as that it would decide the succession to her estate. If she had thought about the matter at all she would have ascertained there was a legal doubt, and made a will. No case could show more forcibly the absurdity of legal distinctions about property which make its destination at death dependent on a mere chance.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," who, taking his tone from official circles on the other side of India, systematically disparages the Bombay Government, makes the following pleasant comments on the results of the Provincial Finance experiment in this Presidency :—

> True to its traditions, extravagant little Bombay has not reduced a penny of expenditure, but has, instead, passed a bill for imposing a direct tax on those of its rural non-agricultural classes whose earnings do not fall below £15 a year. The tax itself cannot be considered a crushing one, ranging as it does from three to twelve shillings a year ; but it was not wanted, and, with the smallest exercise of economical administration, might well have been dispensed with. This practice is not, however, to be learnt in a day, and the habits acquired through years of irresponsible command of an apparently bottomless purse can only be got rid of through the hard experience of rigidly restricted means.

Yet we seem to remember that the works of the new High Court on the Esplanade—a building urgently needed—have been suspended this year for want of funds, and that Sir S. Fitzgerald lamented, in his Budget speech, the necessity for economy which compelled him to abandon his intention of building a decent Lunatic Asylum in Bombay in place of the "filthy and loathsome hovels," in which patients are now locked up at Colaba. "F. N.," the "Pall Mall's" correspondent, has not got hold of the *canard* about the furniture for Gunnesh Khind ; but we shall probably hear of it in a mail or two.

THE "Asiatic" :—The French Messageries Companies have found it necessary to reduce their rates of freight for silk from China to 7tls. per cwt. to Marseilles and London. The P. and O. also offers to take silk through to New York for 9tls.

The following notes on India matters at home are from the same journal :—

> The evidence before the Indian Committee preserves generally that delicate rose tint which delights authority and disarms the critic. The tendency of the questions, with some few exceptions, notably that of Mr. Fawcett, is to elicit replies somewhat favourable to officialism past and present, and rather to smother than to extract unwelcome truths. We trust that ere long we shall see some other witnesses examined—such as Sir Arthur Cotton, General Balfour, Mr. Norton of Madras, Mr Iltudus Prichard, and others. Valuable information and conscientious statements have, doubtless, been made by officials, especially by men like Sir R. Montgomery, Sir Donald Macleod, and others of the same calibre ; but, in spite of high honour and strict veracity, official bias will create a certain leaning towards the support of official virtue, and cast a decent cloak over official shortcomings. Human nature repeats itself in committees as elsewhere, and a spice of healthy opposition is all in favour of a thorough diagnosis. The Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry will, of course, be extended to next session. Next year the expenditure side of the accounts will be taken up. This year it is only proposed to examine the home charges. The India Office, however, in anticipation of the enquiry by the Committee is, we believe, about to appoint a Committee of its own to inquire into military expenditure. This Committee will consist of General Balfour, Sir Bartle Frere, and General Jameson.
>
> After considerable delay the Indian Court of the International Exhibition has at last been thrown open to the public, and a crowded attendance evinces a gratifying evidence of the daily increasing interest which is awakening here with regard to Indian art and industry.

A NEW RULE IN THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court, Original Jurisdiction Side, yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Justice, addressing the members of the Bar present, said he would mention what, he thought, the gentlemen of the Bar would be glad to learn, that the Court had made new rules by which parties could take out a speedy execution in any case they wished. It was not compulsory, and parties might get the benefit of it if they wished, for a little additional expense. The rule had been made for saving the time which is taken in drawing out a bill and taxing the costs. His Lordship expected it would be a great improvement, and it would enable suitors to obtain immediate execution whenever they have reason to believe that a party is about to make away with his property or to make away with himself.

FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

THE Acting Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday telegraphed from Baroda that there had been great floods in the northern rivers crossed by the railway. A bridge over the Watruck has been carried away, and the Myhe Bridge has been slightly injured by large drift timber. Communication will, however, we are assured, soon be restored.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP WHITE JACKET.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday, reporting the total loss of the ship White Jacket, Captain Johnson, which sailed from Bombay for Hull on 28th April with 21,000 bags of linseed. She appears to have struck on the island of Rodrigues on 23rd May, and to have become a total wreck. No lives were lost, and the captain and crew have arrived at Mauritius ; and of the cargo 3,000 bags were saved. The White Jacket was a vessel of 1,148 tons.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see in the home papers, arrived by this mail, an erroneous statement made with respect to the pre-payment of instalments under discount at 6 per cent per annum, will you allow me to give you the text of the decree made at Versailles, 23rd June, by the Minister of Finance?

"Après la répartition, les versements anticipés seront reçus, soit pour l'intégralité d'un ou de plusieurs termes, soit pour la libération entière du certificat d'emprunt. La bonification courra du jour du versement. Elle sera de 6 per 100 l'an jusqu' au 31 Decembre 1871. Passé cette époque, le taux de cette bonification pourra être modifié par un arreté ministeriel."

"After the allotment is made prepayment will be permitted of one or more instalments, as also the entire amount. The rebate will be reckoned from the day of payment. It will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum up to 31st December 1871. After that date the rate of interest may be altered by a ministerial decree."—Yours, &c.,

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

Bombay, 4th August.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY HOME.

A WEEK IN EGYPT.

PORT SAID, 9TH JULY.

WISHING to see the Canal, we paid a sovereign each for a passage by the Sphinx from Suez to Ismailia. To describe the Canal would be to give you an account of depths and breadths, and of these I can tell you nothing new. The Bitter Lakes and Lake Timsah are pretty sheets of water ; elsewhere we saw nothing but banks of sand, which shut out the view of the country. We were seven hours under steam on the way to Ismailia, and no difficulty seemed to be experienced in the navigation. As the pilot who comes on board at Suez leaves the vessel here—another taking his place for the remainder of the passage—the voyager has an opportunity of going ashore in one of the Canal Company's steam launches. A rupee to the men in it (for the two of us) seemed to gratify them. There might be a difficulty in landing here if the passenger had a large quantity of luggage with him, as no time is lost in changing pilots, and no boat but the pilots' is at hand. I mention these little matters as they may be interesting to voyagers taking this route. It appears, by the way, that the Canal pilots do not relieve the captain from responsibility for the navigation of the vessel. They merely give him the benefit of their information.

Ismailia keeps up its reputation for prettiness and cleanliness, but is as dull as a Scotch Sunday. M. de Lesseps' house was shut up when we passed it, and there seemed little reason why all Ismailia shouldn't be. Raised within two months at a spot where there had been only workmen's huts, and which belonged but a few years ago, with Lake Timsah itself, to the trackless desert, it became for the occasion of the opening of the Canal a thing of beauty, but not a joy for ever. There is a pretty garden belonging to the Canal Company, well kept up, though not much frequented. At the railway station we renewed our acquaintance with the strange mélange of Egyptian life. The shoeblacks were the first we had seen for years ; the railway porters addressed us in English, French, Italian, and Arabic ; and the change we got passed all comprehension.

From Ismailia to Cairo we went in between 6 and 7 hours, changing carriages and staying for about half an hour at Zagazig, where there is a large station and a good refreshment room. Except the high desert land on the north side between Ismailia and Zagazig, the country we passed through seemed very fertile. Canals and conduits abound, and the sails of native boats are seen gliding over the country in all directions.

Cairo has been vastly improved within a few years. You no longer need lanterns at night, for the main streets are lighted with gas. Many fine new buildings are to be seen, and the construction of roads in the outskirts of the city has been going on rapidly. The Ezbekieh, where the chief hotels are, is completely transformed. Instead of a little-cared-for park there is now a charming and spacious public garden, with a fine sheet of water in the centre, and a pretty grotto at one corner. In the evening it is a fashionable and attractive promenade, and while listening to one of the bands (for there are two) you may have a seat and a glass of beer or wine. At one side there is a proscenium for a "café chantant." The entertainment here, which is *al fresco*, and goes on from 9 till midnight, is worth spending an hour at. There is no other place of amusement at present open in Cairo. It isn't the season, and there are very few strangers in the city. Hotel keepers, shopmen, dragomans, and Bedouins alike complain Particularly at this time of the year are the new arrangements, by which overland passengers go by other routes, felt to tell on the prosperity of Cairo. But as a winter resort for Europeans the place is becoming more and more popular, and in that season the hotels I believe have enough to do. There is a new hotel of enormous size at the Ezbekieh, belonging to the "Oriental Company." This building is 400 feet in length, and handsome in appearance. The Hotel d Orient, at which we have stayed, is well situated and admirably managed. Cost per day, 15 francs.

As seen from the Citadel, Cairo is not a pretty city. Its utter want of plan, and the curious minarets rising on every hand, suggest ideas of chaos and pepper boxes. But the general view from that high standpoint is splendid. A visit to the mosque at the Citadel is a rare treat. One could stand for an hour admiring the exquisite architecture and decoration of its marble walls and domes. At the Citadel there is a palace also, but the stranger may spare himself the trouble and bucksheesh of entering it as there is nothing worth seeing. The gardens and kiosk of Shoubra, on the other side of the city, are a delightful spot. It is necessary now to get an order of admission from one's consul. The dragoman manages this. Old Cairo is a collection of dirty bazaars which it is desirable to steer clear of. But there is a curious old Coptist church at it which is worth a visit. The bazaars in the new city are famous. And I suppose it would be impossible to find in one place a greater assortment of the peoples of the earth. The dress of the Egyptian women is the ugliest I have seen. It suits hags, but when there's a pretty face or figure it's a pity to lose it in that shapeless mass of drapery. I wonder if there are any European women walking about in Egyptian costume. Our dragoman, pointing to a couple of well-dressed ladies, told us in a tone which was louder than polite that they were Egyptians—a piece of information, by the way, we did not stand in need of. With a faultless English accent and a pretty voice one of them replied—"We're not Egyptians though ; you're mistaken." Hassan sought to account for the phenomenon by suggesting that they were probably "dancing girls" who had picked up a little English in the course of business. But I have my doubts about it.

It appears to be quite the rule for Europeans in this country who have dealings with the natives to wear the tarboosh (or fez.) And having assumed it, it is the etiquette not to uncover the head when in company. Even at *tables d'hôte* they wear it, and it is often puzzling to distinguish the Europeans from the numerous Levantines and other Orientals who dress similarly. As it seems there are business advantages we cannot complain of the custom, but at first it strikes the stranger as absurd, and sometimes rude.

A visit to the Pyramids is something to remember for a lifetime. I am glad to say that a good carriage road, lined with young trees, has been made to the very foot of the Great Pyramid. The excursion has thus been made easy and pleasant. As to the ascent of the Pyramid, I have no desire to repeat it—unless some ingenious American devises a "lift." The average height of the stones, or steps, seemed to be little short of three feet, and going up a stair of that sort to a height 125 feet greater than that of St. Paul's seemed to me, as I was doing it, the greatest act of madness which the sight-seeing species of the human race could be guilty of. It needed a quarter of an hour when I reached the top, to get into a fit state to look around me. Then, of course, I found there was some sense in the madness. An endless desert on one hand, a rich country on the other, the city of Cairo and the Nile not far off, two or three pyramids near you, and others in the distance, make up a view as grand as it is unique. We didn't inscribe our names on the Pyramid, but I may mention for the information of travellers who have gone before us that a few of their names were erased by the Arabs to make room for ours. Think of this, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, and realise that the immortality of a Cheops is not for you ! There is one inscription the Arabs respect. It is "Æ. P. of W., Mar. 1862-69." The descent is easier than the ascent, but still bad enough. When that was over I thought my trials were past, but there was still the torture of the passage to the interior of the Pyramid to undergo. In the large chamber, however, we managed to get up a little sentiment, and sang two verses from that popular expression of patriotism and inebriety, "Auld Lang Syne," for the entertainment of a select company of Arab rogues and the shades of forty centuries. The echo was worth hearing. I may add that the Arabs were quite well acquainted with the song. Of these fellows I am glad to say that we found them not so bad as they have been painted. It was rare fun listening to their chatter. The arrangement for payment is very simple. There is no occasion to give a farthing more than the fixed sum of four shillings for each person, which the sheik receives, and from which he pays the three men whom he tells off for you. Two of the men pull you up by the hand, while the other does duty behind. They are most solicitous for your comfort. Pulling and pushing they address you somewhat as follows :—"How you feel now ? You tight ? [*i. e.*, 'tired.'] Then take rest. Drink little water—very good for stomach. You satisfy ? Then I think you make Arab man satisfy. Sheik great rascal. What you give give now fore come down. Sheik servant see you give, then I not get. You Millican ? [American.] Millican same like English. Speak little different. Yankee Doodle ! You know Jack and Gill ? Jack come tumble down hill, Gill tumble after. You satisfy ? Then make poor man satisfy. You come here one time—you not come back—then I think you give buckshsheesh. You not know what buckseesh ? Something extra—money. You understand, my gentleman ? Good bye, thank you. [Nothing given all this time.] Yes, yes, I go round all places. Arab man like English—he not tell lie. You give me 25 pound I not tell lie. You not make poor man satisfy ? I do all this work—I lift you up pyramid—I get nothing ? 'Pon my word I never see such people. You make Arab man very sorry. Now think. Ah! right. Hip, hip, hooray ! Hip, hip, hooray !" The cheer is to celebrate our arrival at the top. Two of the Arabs, who called themselves "The Doctor" and "Ali," were particularly sharp and amusing fellows. Ali spoke fluently in English, French, and Italian—parrot phrases of course. When we had done our inspection of the Sphinx and of the old temple beside it, "The Doctor" went up the Great Pyramid to show us in how little time it could be done. His agility was surprising. In a few seconds less than five minutes he was at the summit, and though he stayed there about half a minute he was at the foot again, in altogether 9 minutes 50 seconds. We gave him and Ali between them a rupee—not a serious amount of buckshsheesh. The only other extra payments were trifles for coffee and drinking water, and a six-pence to a man at the temple.

Mentioning buckshsheesh I may add that I have not found it such a serious matter in Egypt as is generally supposed. Taking care to have small silver coins with us, and following the advice of the dragoman as to what we ought to give, we found that a rupee a day, each, would suffice for buckshsheesh and for a glass of beer in the Ezbekieh. When I remember that I paid three or four shillings for seeing the different parts of St. Paul's, I am inclined to think one cannot with good reason complain of Egypt. What I did think unreasonable was a payment of two francs and a half exacted by a French barber for cutting the hair. I may mention that for our dragoman (for two persons) we paid five shillings a day, for a donkey three shillings a day, and for a coach, which we had to the Pyramids in the morning and to Old Cairo in the afternoon, sixteen shillings. The Cairo coaches are exceedingly good and have two horses.

Alexandria, as well as Cairo, has been making great strides. The "Square" is a fine fashionable place and the centre of a network of well-built streets. There is an amount of life and bustle that staggers one coming from India. The beer shops are quite an institution, and good German beer is to be had in them. I hope I may say that the charms of the waitresses didn't prejudice me as to the merits of the beer. It appears that the Alexandrians now-a-days (for I believe it was not so formerly) won't have their beer if it isn't served by sirens. Alexandria seems to be badly off just now for entertainments. The only place I found open was the "Argyll Saloon," which is a good deal frequented by English ship-captains. I bore with resignation some fiddling by a few of the sirens, but when two began to chant a German duet, in most sepulchral tones, I thought it was time to go. For the sight-seer there is very little to do. The visit to "Pompey's Pillar" and "Cleopatra's Needle" is an easy and pleasant morning's ride.

Port Said, from which I send you this letter, is the Mediterranean port of the Suez Canal, and nothing more. If I were asked to mention anything else it is remarkable for, I should say its smells.

We have come hither, on our way to Jaffa, by the Russian Company's steamer Constantine, a fine well-managed vessel. The sail from Alexandria occupied thirteen hours. Doing as the Russians do I have gulped a glass of strong spirits as a prelude to breakfast and dinner, and, unlike them, winced over it. I may also mention that we have had lemon served with our tea, and that to-day (9th July) the date on the bill of fare was 27th June.

I ought to add that the weather during our stay in Egypt has been quite pleasant. It appears that in July a northerly wind prevails, and makes the month cooler than May, June, August, or September.

We have also received a short letter by our correspondent from Jerusalem, dated July 11, in which he says—

We rode hither from Jaffa yesterday, a pretty good day's work, and to-day we have been over the Holy City, as much amused as edified by what we have seen. Travelling here is a very simple matter. In an hour after arriving at Jaffa we had struck our bargain with a European dragoman for 25 shillings a day each, for six days, that sum to include everything—lodging, conveyance, &c.—"except wine and washing ;" and we have been living quite luxuriously. The hotel we are in has at the back the Pool of Hezekiah, and on the other side of the street from the front window the tower from which King David is said to have seen the wife of Uriah bathing in the pool. So you see there are interesting associations at our very door. I hope to have materials for a good letter, and of course I shall give all the useful details about cost, &c.

To-morrow we are going to Jericho. Leaving Jaffa next Sunday we shall go to Beyrout, from there to Damascus, and then from Beyrout to Constantinople, calling at the various ports, and having some hours at each. We have had very pleasant weather so far. But people don't seem to like the idea of coming here at this time of the year, for we are the only visitors in the city.

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ SCINDHIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon His Highness Jayajee Rao Maharaj Scindhia Aleejah Bahadoor, with about two hundred followers, arrived by the railway as a visitor to Bombay. Since the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, when a number of native chiefs and sirdars collected at Bombay to welcome the royal visitor, a larger crowd than yesterday's of carriages and men, with the pomp and circumstance attaching to a grand occasion, has not been seen in the vicinity of a railway station in Bombay. All along Bhendy Bazaar to the Byculla railway station, crowds of men, women, and children flanked either side of the road, which special policemen had been posted to prevent being obstructed. The approaches to the station were also guarded by Mr. Souter's police, and in the compound a full company of the 19th Regiment N. I., consisting of one hundred men, under Captain Jacob, was drawn up, facing the station-door with a band and regimental colours, as a guard of honour. A large number of His Highness's men under Appa Saheb Angria and Bawa Saheb Guroor, His Highness's confidential officers, had preceded him to Bombay on Thursday last ; and the above two officers, having made special preparations for the accommodation of the Maharajah, were in attendance with a number of their men to receive him at the station. Brigadier Stock, Mr. F. H. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, Dr. Bhau Daji, and several European gentlemen, attracted by the novelty of the expected spectacle, were also present at the station. They were kept waiting a long while, however, for His Highness did not arrive until 6-40 P.M.

His Highness and suite left Poona by the ordinary mail train at 11-33 A.M. yesterday ; and instead of halting at Khandalla, where it was His Highness's intention to pass three or four days in the "Duke's Retreat," the bungalow of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, he travelled on to Bombay, being induced to alter his original arrangement probably by reason of the dampness of the weather on the Ghauts. Nothing worth notice occurred on the way. The train, as above stated, entered the Byculla station at 6-40 P.M., when there was a general rush towards His Highness's saloon to greet him as he stepped on the platform. Mr. Venayek Wasudew, Oriental Translator to Government, who was a passenger by the train, was ready as the carriage door opened, and introduced Brigadier Stock, Mr. Jacomb, Mr. Souter, Mr. V. J. Sunkersett and others to His Highness, who shook hands with each of them. Colonel Gunputrao Dada Khurkay (for His Highness's officers seem to delight in European appellations of military rank,) the prime minister ; Major Govindrao Holkar, Commissary of Ordnance ; Captain Ramchunder Rao Bulwunt, His Higness's aide-de camp ; and Vishwanath Bhai Saheb, deputy minister, travelled with His Highness in the same carriage on the way to Bombay. On His Highness's arrival at the door of the station, the guard of honour presented arms and the band struck up an appropriate tune. His Highness, accompanied by his prime minister and Bawa Saheb Guroor, then drove in Mr. V. J. Sunkersett's carriage, drawn by four horses, and preceded and followed by a number of mounted sowars, to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana's bungalow near the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which had been engaged for their accommodation. The bungalow, which is of very extensive dimensions, was profusely lighted with candelabras, argand lamps, &c., and its appointments, which are rather costly, probably pleased the taste of an Oriental potentate.

In appearance His Highness is a man of about forty years, of a thick-set and robust constitution, in stature and aspect strongly reminding an observer from a distance of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, with the exception that Scindhia has smaller eye-balls and nostrils, with a bolder and broader forehead. His Highness as well as his prime minister were dressed somewhat in the style of a Baboo—trowsers, a short coat, and an embroidered cap—with a cane stick in the hand to complete the analogy. His Highness's manners were polished, and beneath a cold exterior, shewed worldly experience, shrewdness and intelligence.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 6 P.M. yesterday, the hour when His Highness was expected to arrive. The Maharajah, we believe, intends to stay in Bombay five or six days, after which he will proceed to Nassick, whence, after a stay of two or three days, he will return to Jubbulpore on his way back to his own dominions.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST FROM PARIS.

PARIS, 3RD AUGUST.

The "Journal Officiel" announces that M. Charles Remurat will succeed M. Jules Favre as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A project for the prorogation of the powers of M. Thiers with the title of President of the Republic and with a responsible Ministry will probably be presented to the National Assembly next week.

The payment to Germany of one milliard francs has been completed.

VIA RUSSIA.

[illegible]N, 2ND AUGUST AFT.

The Liver[illegible] Market to-day was rather firm[illegible]

Fair Dho[illegible]

Exchange [illegible]d. to 1s. 10½d.

Consols, 9[illegible]

The sum [illegible] this day been withdrawn from [illegible]gland.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £340,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £60,000 to Bombay, and none to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 10¾d. received [illegible] per cent., and on Bombay at the same rate in f[illegible]

BOMBAY.

OORUS FESTIVAL.—The annual Oorus festival on the Erskine Road commenced yesterday.

A TONEY was picked up in the harbour on Thursday, and was made over to the police.

BELGAUM HIGH SCHOOL.—A boarding-house is shortly to be opened in connection with the Belgaum High School.

POLICE FINES.—In July Rs. 5,301 were recovered on account of police fines by the several magistrates of police.

COTTON IMPORTS AT KURRACHEE.—It is stated that during the month of June last 20,833 maunds of cotton were brought to Kurrachee by rail.

BROACH.—A Broach paper recommends the authorities to resume the registration of births and deaths in the city, which was recently discontinued.

RAIN AT BROACH.—We observe that during last week the fall of rain at Broach amounted to only ten cents. There was consequently a great want of rain.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—There were thirteen candidates present at the departmental examination at Belgaum, which terminated last week. Of that number six have passed successfully.

THE BARODA CARTING AGENCY CASE.—It is reported that Mr. Anstey, who has been engaged for the defence in the Baroda Carting Agency case, is to get Rs. 500 a day during the time the case lasts.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Tamba Swamee, a calassee, was charged with stealing a quantity of sugar from a French vessel, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, John Francis, a seaman of the ship Canute, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

THE LATE FIRE AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Another of the men who were accidentally burned at the late fire at Dhobie Talao died on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital. His death was reported to the Coroner, who ordered a warrant to issue for the disposal of the body.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 46 feet 9 inches, while at the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 2 inches. The total rainfall at the Lake up to Saturday was 24 inches 13 cents ; last year at the same date it was 51 inches 2 cents.

THE THAKORE OF DEHEJ.—We see from a notification issued by Government on the 25th July that the Thakore of Dehej has taken the benefit of Act 15 of 1871, and that in future his immovable property will not be sold by his creditors without the sanction of the officer appointed for that purpose.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Purushram Tookaram, a cart-driver, was yesterday charged with obtaining by false pretences a coat, &c., from one Jeewan Purshotum. The Senior Magistrate, who tried the case, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band stand this evening :—

March	Strangers Yet	Basquit.
Overture......................	Mirella	Gounod.
Quadrille	Militaire	Strauss.
Selection ...(Op)........	L'Africaine	Meyerbeer.
Valse.........................	Marie Wilton	Maanen.
Galop	Madcap	Relle.

POONA GYMKHANA.—The Cricket Match at the Gymkhana on Thursday was well contested—"Ordnance" *versus* "The World." "Ordnance" seemed to be sure of the victory, until towards the end of the day, when "The World" made some splendid scoring, and sent their numbers up in style. There was a good attendance of members, but few outsiders, and the ladies with two or three kind exceptions stayed at home. Some fine games of quoits were played during the afternoon.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING.

THE ship FLYING VENUS, 1,777 tons, Captain J. Logan, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 9,495 bales of cotton and 2,217¼ cwts. of linseed.

THE ship DUIVELAND, 528 tons, Captain George M. Graves, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 7,272 bags of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JULY.)

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—Very little rain fell during the fortnight under report. Sowing operations were impeded for want of rain. The state of public health was good.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—Rain fell very slightly in almost all the talookas of the collectorate, but all the crops were in good condition, except in a few villages, where they were reported to be withering for want of rain. The state of public health was reported to be good.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th Aug, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·20, rainfall 38 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th Aug, 12 noon—Weather fair, thermometer 80, rainfall 12 cents.

VINGORLA, 4th Aug, 12 noon—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 18 cents.

CARWAR, 4th Aug, 10 AM—Weather fair, wind south, thermometer 79, barometer 29·95, rainfall 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4th Aug, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·725.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—4TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 4th August, 6-30 AM, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 4th August, 10-15 AM,, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 46 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 PM of the 3rd to 9 PM of the 4th August is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee..............................	21 5	1 2
,, Calcutta..................................	7 28	0 6
,, Madras	1 45	0 5
,, Galle	4 39	0 58

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th July 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	66,711 3 9
Merchandize...	1,41,287 9 1
Electric Telegraph	729 8 0
Earth Trains..	3,132 8 0
Total Rs.........	2,11,860 12 10
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles..........Total Rs	1,17,551 9
Increase......	94,309 3 5

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A MISSING WILL.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, on behalf of the representatives of the late Nansey Parpia, a Khoja merchant, applied for a probate to be granted to the widow of the testator on a certified copy of the will.

Mr. Farran said the will was made on the 16th March 1870, and was attested by Mr. Fraser Hore and Nana Bhicajee, a clerk of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher. The testator died in June 1870, and on the 15th July an application was made by the widow for a probate. The will was produced and lodged in the Ecclesiastical Registrar's office. It had been mislaid in that office, but, fortunately for his client, a copy had been made, and was certified as a correct copy by two of the clerks of the Ecclesiastical Registrar. The learned counsel, therefore, asked that a probate be granted on the certified copy until the original was found. The Chief Justice granted the application.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity, 6th August 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 295.

4-45 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 200, 150, and 145.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 71.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 210, 307, and 279.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 148 and 21.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 180, 308, and 168.

There will be an offertory at the evening service for the poor of the district and other church purposes.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 150 (Rock of Ages), and 170 (Thy Will be done.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 202 (O wondrous Type), 196 (Jesus shall reign where'er the Sun), and 168 (To the Name of our Salvation.)

Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 68, 18 (Tune, Colchester—72.)
Paraphrase 21 (Tune, Tiverton—97.)
Hymn 57, (Ture, Southwell—333.)
Anthem—"Come unto Him."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 44, (Tune, Erfurt—233.)
Paraphrase 66, (Tune St. Asaph—37.)
Hymn 89, (Tune, Eventide—298.)
Anthem—Nunc Dimittis. "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

Collections for church expenses.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSAL TO APPOINT A PAID COMMISSIONER.

THE *Poona Observer* of Thursday says:—"We understand that on Saturday next a special general meeting will be held at the city Municipality, and at this meeting we hear a question will be mooted to appoint a paid Commissioner for the city of Poona. Such appointment is indispensably necessary for the daily increase of the city of Poona, without such appointment this large city could not be improved. We do not mean any disparagement to the present respectable body of this institution, but the work that is requisite could not be speedily carried out with the requisite efficiency, and we hope that at this special general meeting the members will determine and resolve upon appointing a paid Commissioner. Of course the salary would be some object, but at the same time should they desire to improve the old Peshwa's city, it requires a paid person to carry out the improvements, whose sole duty would be to look after such improvements. Now as to the appointment of a qualified person as a Commissioner for the city there could not be a better selection than Mr. Richardson, the city magistrate, under the sanction of Government, who, we have no doubt, is well qualified for the appointment, as he has been long enough in that department and has caused several improvements, and who is a very painstaking person. His abilities in the municipal improvements in the city of Sattara have been marked by Government with great approbation. We shall revert to the subject of the municipality in a future issue."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

TUESDAY, 18TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL and the Hon. Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

AN IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE LIMITATION ACT.

GOPAL GOVIND KOOKED, special appellant (original defendant) vs. Ganeshdas Valad Tejmal Marwadi, special respondent (original plaintiff.)

This was a special appeal from the decision of the District Judge at Ahmednuggur passed in a miscellaneous appeal preferred by the special respondent against the order of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednuggur, who rejected the respondent's application for the execution of a decree obtained by him in 1860, holding the execution barred by the Law of Limitation.

The facts of the case are given in the judgment of the District Judge:—The appellant's (special respondent's) decree was obtained on the 24th December 1860; but the decree holder made on the 17th August 1867 an application for its enforcement, and the decree was partly enforced in pursuance of that application. If the point at issue now were whether the application of the 17th August 1867 was time-barred or not, it might be held time-barred; but that application has been enforced by a competent Court and cannot now be held to have been time-barred. It must, on the contrary, be held to have been a legal proceeding taken by the decree-holder to enforce his decree. The present application was made within three years from the date of the previous application, and is not time-barred. I reverse the Subordinate Judge's order, overruling the objection taken by him.

Mr. Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, for the special appellant, argued the order of the District Judge was opposed to law, inasmuch as the execution of the decree is barred under section 20 of Act XIV. of 1859. The terms of that section are:—"No process of execution shall issue from any Court not established by Royal Charter to enforce any judgment, decree, or order of such Court, unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such judgment, decree, or order, or to keep the same in force within three years next preceding the application for such execution." In the present case, no such proceeding as is contemplated in this section was taken by the special respondent to keep the decree of 1860 in force. The application made by him in 1867 was on the face barred, and consequently any proceedings taken on that application were illegal and contrary to the terms of the section under consideration. That section makes it imperative on Civil Courts not to enforce such time-barred decrees. No amount of waiver or acquiescence on the part of the special appellant could render legal the proceedings taken on the respondent's application of 1867, which the Legislature pronounced to be illegal. In support of this argument, the authorities quoted were a Full Bench ruling of the Calcutta High Court, reported at page 8 of the X. Weekly Reporter, and also a decision of the same High Court in VI. Weekly Reporter, miscellaneous rulings, page 118.

The High Court gave the following decision:—It appears that execution of the decree was barred in 1867, and the right to execute it cannot be revived by reason of the illegal proceedings which were taken in 1867, either in consequence of the inadvertence of the Court, or the absence of opposition on the part of the judgment debtor. The Court concur in the view expressed by the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court in Bisseshur Mullick vs. Maharaja Mahatebchandra Bahadoor (10 W. R., F. B. Rulings, 8.) The order of the lower Court is reversed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—5TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR FURTHER HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

603-70 C Tyabjee—Anundrao Vinayeck vs Baljee Krishtnath—Pestonjee Dinshaw.—Part heard.
606-69 Mr. Judge—Hajee Sulemon Hajee Sojun and others vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Sojun and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.—Part heard.
627-70 In person—Dhunjeebhoy Aspandiarjee vs The Acting Commissioner of Customs—No appearance.
631-70 Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee vs Hajee Adam Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
637-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mowjee vs Treecumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.
629-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jackaria Hajee and others vs Venoobai, widow—Janardhun Gopal.

POSTPONED SUITS.

81-70 Manisty and Fletcher—Khulluckdina Khulfanbhoy vs Gangbai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
583-69 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vizbhoocundas Hurrybhoy vs Krustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.
370-70 Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
484-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
585-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
585-70 Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others vs Moorarjee Anundjee and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

595-69 C. Tyabjee—Rabia Beebee vs. Shaik Ali Vullud and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

330-70 Dallas and Lynch—Manockbai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.
489-70 Keir, Prescot and Winter—Hurgowan Khooshall vs Vykorebai—C Tyabjee.
329-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Cowasjee vs Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and others—C Tyabjee.
315-70 Mr. Hope—Fatmabeebee vs Sha Vundravundas Vizlal—G J Mody.
491-70 K Morojee—Bae Parvuttee vs Moorar Poonja—C Tyabjee.
493-70 Mr. Judge—Mirza Mahomed Saleh Khan vs Moorarjee Karsondas—Manisty and Fletcher.
497-70 Mr E Elliott—Abba Oosman vs F Khengelhoefer—No appearance.
501-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narron Succaram vs Jetha Vullud—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
521-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—William Nicol and Co. vs Narayen Bassha Senoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
522-70 Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Harbord and others vs Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

A SUIT FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

AGNES CHARLOTTE BROWN v. THOMAS HENRY BROWN.

THIS was a suit for a judicial separation on the grounds of cruelty and desertion for two years without reasonable excuse. A report of the case appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st July. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the petitioner. The respondent appeared in person.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT delivered judgment in the case on Thursday. His Lordship said—This is a petition under the Indian Divorce Act, by which the petitioner prays for a judicial separation from her husband on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. The respondent appeared in person, and denied the truth of both charges; and the following issues were accordingly framed:—first, whether the respondent has been guilty of cruelty; second, whether the respondent has deserted the petitioner without reasonable excuse for two years; and third, whether the petitioner is entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof. The parties last resided together in Bombay, and this Court is therefore, by section 3 of the Act, competent to entertain the petition; and as the petitioner professes the Christian religion, and was residing in India at the time of presenting her petition, it is by section 2 within the competency of this Court to grant her the relief prayed. And further, by section 22, it is provided that a husband or wife may have a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty or desertion without reasonable excuse for two years. The parties were married at Poona on the 11th August 1864, and between that time and June 1868, when the respondent left for England, they lived together successively at Callian, Mazagon, and Colaba. The vice of drunkenness is stated by the petitioner to have shown itself in her husband very soon after their marriage, and to have continued up to the time of his leaving her; and this was but very faintly attempted to be denied by the respondent himself. He could only say that "he was not always drunk, and that what he drank was at home." Habitual drunkenness, however, is not of itself a ground for judicial separation. Lord Penzance says, in the case of Brown v. Brown, 1 Law Reports (P. and D.)—"It is needless to recount the details of his conduct, for, though very distressing to the petitioner, and probably the cause of an illness with which she was smitten in April 1863, there were no traces of actual violence, and no threats of that character such as to constitute legal cruelty; and the Court is not permitted to indulge its feelings at the expense of unsettling the law or to break with the decided cases, to sympathise with the petitioner's misfortunes. A decree which should establish habitual drunkenness to be of itself ground for judicial separation would be likely to have a very wide application." The present case, however, is not one simply of a woman compelled to live with a drunkard whose habits disgust her, and subject her to innumerable petty annoyances and distress of mind. The petitioner states several cases, if not of actual violence, at least of acts accompanied by threats which caused constant apprehension for her personal safety. (His Lordship here read over the evidence given by the petitioner at the hearing, already published in our columns.) She was cross-examined by her husband, not in any way with reference to these acts of cruelty alleged to have been committed, but chiefly with respect to her own conduct; and he himself stated as evidence, whilst admitting he was given to drink, that he was driven to it by her misconduct. However, he has given no evidence whatever in support of that assertion, nor did any of the circumstances to which he called her attention bear it out; nor is there anything throughout the whole of the evidence or the correspondence which could lead to the least suspicion of any such improper conduct on her part. Now Lord Stowell's judgment in Evans v. Evans (1 Consist. R.) is generally referred to as the great authority on the question of legal cruelty. He says—"The causes which warrant separation must be grave and weighty, and such as show an absolute impossibility that the duties of the married life can be discharged. In a state of personal danger no duties can be discharged, for the duties of self-preservation must take place before the duties of marriage. . . . . . What merely wounds the mental feelings is in few cases to be admitted, where it is not accompanied with bodily injury, either actual or menaced. Mere austerity of temper, petulance of manners, rudeness of language, a want of civil attention and accommodation, even occasional sallies of passion, if they do not threaten bodily harm, do not amount to legal cruelty; they are high moral offences in the marriage state undoubtedly, not innocent surely in any state of life, but still they are not that cruelty against which the law can relieve. Under such misconduct of either of the parties, for it may exist on one side as well as on the other, the suffering party must bear in some degree the consequences of an injudicious connection, must subdue by direct resistance or by prudent conciliation; and if this cannot be done, both must suffer in silence. . . . . In the older cases of this sort, which I have had an opportunity of looking into, I have observed that the danger of life, limb, or health, is usually inserted as the ground upon which the Court has proceeded to a separation. The Court has never been driven off this ground; it has always been jealous of the inconvenience of departing from it, and I have heard no one case cited in which the Court has granted a divorce without proof given of a reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt. I say an apprehension, because assuredly the Court is not to wait till the hurt is actually done; but the apprehension must be reasonable; it must not be an apprehension arising merely from an exquisite and diseased sensibility of mind." And Sir Cresswell Cresswell, in the case of Tomkins vs. Tomkins reported in 1 Swabey and Tristram, after reading the above passage to the jury, directed them "on a consideration of the evidence they had heard, to determine whether the husband had so treated his wife and so manifested his feelings towards her as to have inflicted bodily injury, to have caused reasonable apprehension of bodily suffering, or to have injury done to her health." Applying this definition of legal cruelty to the evidence in the present case, I can have no hesitation in saying that the petitioner has established a charge of cruelty against the respondent. The respondent, however, said that whatsoever he might have done had been forgiven, or, in his own words, that they had made it all up before he left for England. Now, it is to be remarked that these acts extend over a period of nearly four years, that they caused no interruption in the cohabitation of the petitioner with her husband, and that a further period of three years has elapsed since the last alleged act of cruelty. It has been said that a wife's condonation of cruelty will not lightly be presumed from a continuance of cohabitation after one or even several acts of cruelty (Curtis v. Curtis, 27 L. J.,) but coupled as it is here with long forbearance in taking present proceedings against her husband, I should have had great difficulty, even if there had been no direct evidence, in not coming to the conclusion that the cruelty had been condoned by the petitioner. The admissions, however, of the petitioner herself, and the letters she wrote to the respondent, distinctly corroborate this statement. In answer to the respondent's questions in cross-examination, she says—"I cannot say we parted on the best terms when you left for England. We kissed and said 'Good bye.' You asked me not to be rash and forgive you for all you had done. I could not answer you, I could not speak with emotion, and you were gone next minute." This took place on the 30th June 1868, and on the 21st July we find the petitioner writing to the respondent, after receiving a letter from him, in the following terms: "My ever dear Harry,—Yesterday Mr. Field sent me a letter from you, and oh, how glad I was to receive it;" and further on, "Fond memory will bring back to mind the happy days you have spent with your Indian wife, especially in Callian. Oh, Harry, my dear Harry, with all your faults I love you still; and may we meet soon again." The letter concludes with "Ever, my own dear Harry, your true and faithful AGNES. Think of me, dearest." And again in another letter, written on the 27th July, she concludes thus—"Adieu, dear one, God bless you and change you to become a sober man; and with my fondest love and kisses from your sons, I am, my dear Harry, your loving pet, AGNES." The letters written to the respondent, and put in by him, go down to August 1870, and all breathe the same deep affection for the respondent, though lamenting his habit of drinking, and expressing hopes that he will reform for the sake of his wife and children; but I have been unable to find in them a single reproach on account of any ill-treatment of her on his part. It is clear to me that, whatever cause of complaint the petitioner may have had against her husband, all was forgiven, if not before, at least when they parted in June 1868, and that the evidence establishes complete condonation on her part of his alleged cruelty. I pass to the charge of desertion. In section 3, clause 9 of the Act, it is said that desertion implies abandonment against the wish of the person charging it. Now it is clear from the petitioner's own evidence, and from the tone of her letters written immediately after his leaving, that he left her in June 1868 with her entire consent. She says "he went away promising he would return in six months at most, because he was in very bad health and involved in debt. I consented to his going for six months, that he might return in health and be able to support me and his children." It is plain, therefore, that there was no desertion when they separated in June 1868, but it is also clear from the petitioner's letters down to August 1870, when all correspondence between them ceased, that she consented to his remaining away until he could get some employment. In not one of them does she reproach him for not returning, although frequently expressing her regret at his not being successful in obtaining employment, and it was at her suggestion that he returned to India by way of Calcutta. During the whole of this time, the parties were in constant and most affectionate correspondence, and although it is true the respondent left her with but Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, and did not supply her with any funds during his absence, it is admitted by her that she gave him to understand she was living with her mother, and was not without assistance from other friends. And so late as May 1870, we find the petitioner writing to her husband at Calcutta—"Do not concern yourself about finding a home for me yet, for I am living quietly and respectably here, and you will feel lighter to remain without me until you can clearly see what is in the future and your prospects fairly." It is plain, therefore, that the separation, which certainly was not desertion in its inception, never became so afterwards, at least down to August 1870, when, it is said, the respondent ceased to correspond with his wife. It is not suggested that the petitioner ever withdrew the assent she gave to his remaining absent by the letter of May 1870; and upon such evidence as there is before the Court, I should find it impossible to hold that the respondent's absence since August 1870 amounts to abandonment without the consent of the petitioner and without reasonable excuse. The question, however, is not one necessary to decide, as two years have not elapsed since August 1870, and the respondent is now here ready to receive his wife as shown by his letters to her since his return to Bombay. Nor indeed, I may add, could his absence since August 1870, even if it amounted to desertion, be pleaded as a renewal of the cruelty, which had, as I have shown, been already fully condoned. (See Hart v. Hart, 2 Sp. and Ad.) I find, therefore, the first issue for the petitioner, and the second and third for the respondent, and direct that the petition be dismissed.

Mr. Macpherson (the petitioner's counsel) then applied for costs, on the principle adopted in the Ecclesiastical Court at home, on the ground that what property there might be is vested in the husband.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision as to costs.

Yesterday His Lordship remarked that the application for costs should have been made in Chambers before the hearing of the suit, when the husband might have been directed to give security for them. If the wife failed in her petition, the husband would then have been bound to pay the costs. That was the ruling in Keats v. Keats and Montezuma (1 Swabey and Tristram.) In this case, therefore, no order was made as to costs.

NEWS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEEMUCH, July 29.

"THIS favourite station," as the Nusseerabad correspondent of the *Times of India*, in a spirit of "bitter sarkazzum" styled the penal settlement in which he was doing his time, does not seem to be represented in your columns; and certainly the Neemuch news is not, as a rule, of so thrillingly sensational a character as to be of much interest to that mysterious personage "the general reader:" still, to remind the World that there is such a place in existence—whether or no that is a matter for congratulation, I leave an open question—I send you a brief chronicle of certain manly sports which have lately come off here, which may perhaps be found not uninteresting to former, and the friends and admirers of present residents in "Our Station."

I enclose my card, and remain—

SPIDER.

NEEMUCH, 15TH JUNE.

OFFICERS vs. NON-COM. OFFICERS AND MEN.

OFFICERS.

1st Innings.

Capt. Hobson ...	... b England ...	... 8
Lieut. Jones, 59th Regiment.	St. Chamberlain, Smith..	9
Col. Nuttall, 22nd Regt.	... run out ...	... 20
Ensign Oakeley, 8th King's..	b Smith ...	... 8
Lieut. Cope, 8th King's ..	b Gregory ...	... 25
Lieut. Hogg, 3rd Light Cav...	b Gregory ...	... 0
H. K. Greene, Esq. ...	... b Smith ...	... 0
Ensign Lucas, 59th Regt. ..	b Gregory ...	... 0
Ensign Kelly, 8th King's ..	not out ...	... 2
Lieut. Wetherall, 22nd Regt..	ct Campbell, Smith	... 11
Capt. Nuthall ...	... run out ...	... 0
	Extras ...	... 2
	Total	... 85

2nd Innings.

Capt. Hobson ...	... ct and b Gregory	.. 3
Lieut. Jones, 59th Regiment..	ct Kirk, Smith ...	.. 5
Col. Nuttall, 22nd Regt. ...	b Smith ...	.. 5
Ensign Oakeley, 8th King's..	ct and b Chamberlain	.. 24
Lieut. Cope, 8th King's ..	run out ...	.. 2
Lieut. Hogg, 3rd Light Cav..	run out ...	.. 1
H. K. Greene, Esq. ...	l b w Gregory ...	.. 2
Ensign Lucas, 59th Regt. ..	b Gregory ...	.. 0
Ensign Kelly, 8th King's ..	not out ...	.. 0
Lieut. Wetherall, 22nd Regt..	b Chamberlain ...	.. 8
Capt. Nuthall ...	... ct Payne, Gregory	.. 26
	Extras	.. 4
	Total	.. 80

MEN.

1st Innings.

Chamberlain ...	... b Lieut. Jones ...	... 10
Gregory ...	... Do.	... 6
Smith ...	... run out ...	... 0
Kirke ...	... ct Lucas, Lieut. Jones	... 3
Murnane ...	... b Lieut. Cope ...	... 0
Sullivan ...	... Do.	... 0
Campbell ...	... b Lieut. Jones ...	... 7
Mathews ...	... not out ...	... 14
Dear ...	... b Lieut. Jones ...	... 4
Payne ...	... ct Col. Nuttall, Lt. Jones	0
England ...	... run out ...	... 0
	Extras	... 7
	Total	... 51

2nd Innings.

Chamberlain ...	... ct Cope, Lucas ...	... 14
Gregory ...	... b Jones ...	... 0
Smith ...	... b Jones ...	... 3
Kirke ...	... b Jones ...	... 1
Murnane ...	... b Cope ...	... 2
Sullivan ...	... b Lucas ...	... 8
Campbell ...	... ct Lucas, Jones ...	... 24
Mathews ...	... b Lucas ...	... 0
Dear ...	... not out ...	... 12
Payne ...	... b Lucas ...	... 10
England ...	... run out ...	... 2
	Extras	... 7
	Total	... 83

Remarks.—Officers won by 31 runs.

22ND JUNE.

DETACHMENT 8TH KING'S vs. THE STATION.

THE STATION.

1st Innings.

Captain Nuthall ...	... b Smith ...	... 6
Ensign Lucas, 59th Regt.	... hit wicket, Smith	... 0
Kirke ...	... b Cope ...	... 7
Lieut. Hogg, 3rd Lt. Cav.	... ct Chamberlain, Smith...	7
Lieut. Jones, 59th Regt.	... b Smith ...	... 3
Dr. Greene ...	... c and b Chamberlain	... 15
Sullivan ...	... ct. McKintosh, Smith	... 0
Colonel Nuttall ...	... b Cope ...	... 4
Gregory ...	... run out ...	... 2
England ...	... not out ...	... 5
Lieut. Wetherall ...	... b Smith ...	... 0
	Extras...	... 10
	Total	... 58

2nd Innings.

Captain Nuthall ...	... b Smith ...	... 10
Ensign Lucas, 59th ...	... run out ...	... 13
Kirke ...	... b Chamberlain ...	... 36
Lieut. Hogg, 3rd Lt. Cav.	... b Cope ...	... 28
Lieut. Jones, 59th Regt.	... not out ...	... 5
Dr. Greene ...	... l b w Cope ...	... 0
Sullivan ...	... hit wicket, Smith	... 13
Col. Nuttall ...	... b Cope ...	... 7
Gregory ...	... b Smith ...	... 7
England ...	... b Chamberlain ...	... 1
Lieut. Wetherall ...	... ct and b Smith ...	... 4
	Extras...	... 19
	Total	...143

DETACHMENT 8TH KING'S REGIMENT.

1st Innings.

Murnane ...	... b Jones ...	... 1
Chamberlain ...	... ct Gregory, Jones	... 6
Smith ...	... not out ...	... 92
Ensign Kelly ...	... b Jones ...	... 15
Ensign Oakeley ...	... ct Sullivan, Gregory	... 50
Lieut. Cope ...	... ct and b Hogg ...	... 9
Lynch ...	... b Lieut. Hogg, Gregory	... 0
Regan ...	... b Gregory ...	... 0
Woods ...	... b Gregory ...	... 15
Payne ...	... b Hogg ...	... 0
McIntosh ...	... Lieut. Gregory, Hogg	... 2
	Extras...	... 12
	Total	...202

Remarks.—Won by the Detachment 8th King's by an innings and one run. Corporal Smith played well for his score, and was presented with a bat.

29TH JUNE.

THOSE WITH AN (A) IN THEIR NAMES vs. THE STATION.

THOSE WITH AN A.

1st Innings.

Murnane ...	... ct and b Hogg ...	... 9
England ...	... b Hogg ...	... 2
Chamberlain ...	... b Gregory ...	... 9
Col. Nuttall, 22nd Regt.	... b Hogg ...	... 0
Ensign Oakeley, 8th King's...	b Gregory...	... 0
Sergt. Major Crawford	... b Gregory ...	... 6
Campbell ...	... b Hogg ...	... 4
Sullivan ...	... not out ...	... 2
Capt. Adam, 22nd Regt.	... b Hogg ...	... 1
Corpl. Mathews ...	... b Gregory...	... 1
Corpl. Haig ...	... ct Gregory, Hogg	... 3
	Extras...	... 3
	Total	... 40

2nd Innings.

Murnane ...	... b Hogg ...	... 17
England ...	... not out ...	... 3
Chamberlain ...	... l b w Gregory ...	... 9
Col. Nuttall, 22nd Regt.	... b Hogg ...	... 22
Ensign Oakeley, 8th King's...	not out ...	... 63
Sergt. Major Crawford	... b Gregory...	... 0
Campbell ...	... ct Gregory, Hogg	... 3
Sullivan ...	... b Gregory ...	... 0
Capt. Adam, 22nd Regt.	... ct and b Gregory	... 3
Corpl. Mathews ...	... b Gregory...	... 3
Corpl. Haig ...	... b Gregory...	... 1
	Extras...	... 4
	Total	...128

Those with an (a) in their name won by one wicket.

THE STATION.

1st Innings.

Gregory ...	... ct Mathews, Crawford	... 22
Kirke ...	... b Crawford ...	... 15
Woods ...	... b Crawford ...	... 0
Lieut. Hogg ...	... b England...	... 8
Lieut. Cope, 8th King's	... b Crawford ...	... 0
Capt. Ritchie, R.A. ...	... not out ...	... 6
Stevens ...	... b England...	... 23
Budd ...	... ct Sullivan, England	... 0
Mitchell ...	... stpd Oakeley, Crawford...	0
McIntosh ...	... b Crawford ...	... 0
Hinton ...	... ct and b Crawford	... 1
	Extras...	... 2
	Total	... 77

2nd Innings.

Gregory ...	... b Crawford ...	... 14
Kirke ...	... l b w Crawford ...	... 5
Woods ...	... ct Col. Nuttall, Crawford	1
Lieut. Hogg ...	... b England...	... 20
Lieut. Cope, 8th King's	... not out ...	... 14
Capt. Ritchie, R.A. ...	... l b w Crawford ...	... 3
Stevens ...	... b Crawford ...	... 13
Budd ...	... b Crawford ...	... 6
Mitchell ...	... stpd Oakeley, Crawford...	3
McIntosh ...	... b Crawford ...	... 1
Hinton ...	... b England ...	... 3
	Extras...	... 6
	Total	... 89

1ST JULY.

RETURN BETWEEN THE STATION AND DETACHMENT 8TH KING'S REGIMENT.

DETACHMENT 8TH KING'S REGIMENT.

1st Innings.

Woods ...	... b Hogg ...	... 1
Lynch ...	... l b w Hogg ...	... 6
Payne ...	... b Crawford ...	... 6
Chamberlain ...	... b Crawford ...	... 13
Ensign Oakeley ...	... ct l b Crawford ...	... 29
Smith ...	... ct Greene, Hogg...	... 31
Remington ...	... ct Hogg, Crawford	... 0
Regan ...	... ct Campbell, Hogg	... 6
McIntosh ...	... not out ...	... 5
Mullen ...	... ct Crawford, Hogg	... 2
Bridget...	... b Crawford ...	... 3
	Extras	... 7
	Total	... 103

2nd Innings.

Woods ...	... ct Greene, Hogg...	... 1
Lynch ...	... b Crawford ...	... 1
Payne ...	... ct Gregory, Hogg	... 6
Chamberlain ...	... ct Campbell, Hogg	... 6
Ensign Oakeley ...	... ct Kirk, Hogg ...	... 15
Smith ...	... not out ...	... 11
Remington ...	... b Crawford ...	... 6
Regan ...	... ct Nuttall, Crawford	... 0
McIntosh ...	... b Hogg ...	... 0
Mullen ...	... stumped Crawford, Hogg.	0
Bridget...	... b Hogg ...	... 0
	Extras	... 1
	Total	... 47

THE STATION (RETURN).

1st Innings.

England ...	... ct Payne, Chamberlain...	4
Lieut. Hogg ...	... ct Bridget, Smith ...	4
Crawford ...	... ct Payne, Chamberlain...	8
Gregory ...	... ct Payne, Chamberlain...	10
Col. Nuttall ...	... ct Remington, Do. ...	4
Stephens ...	... b Chamberlain ...	26
Dr. Greene ...	... l b w Smith ...	6
Sullivan ...	... b Smith ...	9
Ensign Lucas ...	... b Smith ...	3
Kirke ...	... ct Payne, Chamberlain...	12
Campbell ...	... not out ...	3
	Extras ...	10
	Total ...	99

2nd Innings.

England ...	... ——	
Lieut. Hogg ...	... ct Substitute Smith	... 5
Crawford ...	... ——	
Gregory ...	... ct Substitute Smith	... 13
Col. Nuttall ...	... ct Substitute Smith	... 13
Stephens ...	... ——	
Dr. Greene ...	... b Smith ...	... 3
Sullivan ...	... not out ...	... 5
Ensign Lucas ...	... ct McIntosh Smith	... 3
Kirke ...	... ——	
Campbell ...	... not out ...	... 10
	Extra ...	... 1
	Total	... 53

Remarks.—The Station won by 5 wickets. The Detachment 8th King's were unable to play their full strength, owing to the illness of two of the team.

NEEMUCH GYMKHANA.

FIRST MEETING.

PONY RACE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. ½ mile and over. 4 flights of hurdles. Catch weights.

Mr. Oakeley's, 8th King's, Skrimshanker	...Mr. Hogg	... 1
Dr. Healy's Moonshee	... Mr. Mackellar	2

Both refused the first hurdle, but got over at the second attempt; Skrimshanker leading to the third hurdle, when Moonshee came up and led to the last, which he refused, leaving Skrimshanker to canter in alone.

CHARGER STAKES.—Open to all chargers, the property of, and to be ridden by, officers of the station. ¾ mile. 11 stone 7 lbs. each.

Captain Ritchie's, R.A.,	b a h	Braham	...Mr. Oakeley...	1
Mr. Hogg's ...	c a h	Buonaparte	...Owner ...	2
Mr. Wetherall's ...	b a h	Sambo	...Mr. Makellar	3

A good race all the way till within 200 yards from the chair, when Braham drew away and won in a canter by three lengths. Sambo beaten off.

MATCH—½ MILE.

Mr. Oakeley's ...	c a h	His Rivrence	...Owner ...	1
Captain Bryant's ...	bl c m	Formosa	...	2

His Rivrence jumped off with the lead which he retained to the end, winning easily.

HACK STAKES.—Open to all hacks, the property of officers. G. R. ½ mile, 11 stone each.

Mr. Robertson's, R.A.	...A. D. C.	...Mr. Mak-llar.	1
Mr. Oakeley's, 8th King's,	...His Rivrence	...Mr. Hogg ...	2
Captain Bryant's	...Formosa	...Dr. Greene...	3

His Rivrence made play to the straight, when A. C. D. drew up, and, heading him just inside the distance, went on and won by four lengths.

NEEMUCH STAKES.—Open to all horses, the property of officers in the station. C. W. over 11 stone 7 lbs. 1 mile 2 furlongs.

Mr. Hogg's ...	c a h	Buonaparte	...Owner ...	1
Captain Adam's...	b a h	Deil Tam	...Mr. Makellar ...	2
Captain Currie's...	br a h	Chance	...Mr. Oakeley ...	3

Chance went away with the lead, but, not being in a humour to run, soon resigned it to Buonaparte, who held a long lead till the turn for home, when Deil's Tam closed up, but running wide at the bend left Buonaparte still with the lead, which he retained to the end, winning in a canter by seven lengths.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

LAST year, a Horse Guards General Order was published directing that all subaltern officers of the cavalry and infantry then serving who should not, before the 1st of July 1871, have passed the existing examination for the rank of captain, would, after that date, be required to pass a *special examination*, in the subjects mentioned below, before they can attain that rank; and that all officers of cavalry and infantry appointed to the army after the 1st May 1870, would be required to pass this *special examination* within *three* years after joining their regiment or depot. This *special examination* is to be in addition to, and independent of, the existing examination for promotion, which latter is to be conducted as at present, merely omitting sections (*a*) and (*g*) in para. 161 of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army."

The *special examination* it was ordered, was to include the three following subjects:—

A. *Military Law*, comprising,
1. A thorough knowledge of the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, the framing of charges, and the forms and proceedings of courts-martial.
2. The candidate must give evidence of having studied some standard work on military law.

B. *Field Fortification*, comprising,
1. The distribution of working parties when engaged in throwing up field works.
2. Tracing and constructing breast works and the simpler kinds of field works, making rifle pits, putting hedges, walls, bridges, and buildings in a state of defence.
3. Making gabions and fascines, and forming revetments of various materials.
4. Making and planting palisades, abattis, obstacles, &c.
5. Knot-tying, lashing together spars, making trestle and other temporary bridges.
6. Laying out encampments, including the construction of field kitchens, &c.
7. Attack and defence of outposts; street fighting.

C. *Field Sketching and Reconnaissance*, comprising,
1. To read and understand a military plan.
2. To make a sketch of, and report on, a road, a river, an outpost, and a position.

The Governor-General in Council having sanctioned the extension to India of this system of instruction for officers of the army, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following arrangements, for carrying out the provisions of the Horse Guards' General Order:—

The establishment for garrison instruction will be composed of one Superintendent of Garrison Instruction, with a staff salary of Rs. 500, and Rs. 165 office allowance per mensem; and eleven Garrison Instructors each with a staff salary of Rs. 400, and Rs. 45 office allowance per mensem. The establishment for garrison instruction will belong to the department of the Adjutant General of the Army; and as it has been decided by Government that the system is to be considered experimental at present, the appointments will, in the first instance, be guaranteed for two years only, subject however to extension to the usual period, and to re-appointment, should the system be finally established.

The Superintendent of Garrison Instruction will have the rank of Assistant Adjutant General, and will be attached to the head quarters of the Army in Bengal. He will report for the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Director General of Military Education, War Office, and will correspond direct with the Garrison Instructors in the three Presidencies. He will visit the stations annually, or whenever it may be judged necessary, and while so employed, will receive the travelling allowances sanctioned for the Chief Inspector of Musketry.

To the Bengal Presidency, 5 Garrison Instructors will be allotted; to Madras 4, and to Bombay 2. In the Bengal Presidency there will be five Centres of Instruction, each under the charge of an instructor. The following are the centres:—Rawulpindee, comprising Sealkote, Nowshera and Peshawur; Umballa, comprising Meean Meer, Dugshaie, Ferozepore, Subathoo, Jullundur and Mooltan; Meerut, comprising Chukrata, Delhi, Ranee-khet, Moradabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Muttra; Cawnpore, comprising Gwalior, Shahjehanpore, Jhansie, Lucknow and Fyzabad; and Allahabad, comprising Benares, Seetapore, Saugor, Dinapore, Dum-Dum, Hazareebaugh and Fort William. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the following stations have been fixed upon as centres of instruction:—Madras, Bangalore and Rangoon; Secunderabad Poona and Mhow. And the stations to be included in each circle will be determined by the Commanders-in-Chief of those Presidencies respectively.

The Garrison Instructors will belong to the Divisional Staff, but when not stationed at the head quarters of the division they will be under the orders of the officer commanding the station to which they may be posted. In so far as regards the details of instruction, they will correspond with and receive their orders direct from the Superintendent of Garrison Instruction at Simla. They will wear the undress staff uniform of a Brigade Major, but while the appointments are provisional, they will wear their regimental uniform if required to appear in full dress.

The whole of the instruments, stores, and implements supplied for the use of the classes, will be under the charge of the Garrison Instructor, who will be held responsible for their safe custody and fair usage.

There will be two courses of instruction annually, each extending over four months, a period which is considered ample for preparation for the "special examination" as laid down in Horse Guards' G. O. No. 65 of 1870.

The first course of instruction will commence in the Bengal Presidency, as soon as possible after the 1st October. In Madras and Bombay, the classes will be formed at such date as may be ordered by the Commanders-in-Chief of those presidencies, with reference to the climate of each station. The classes will, as a general rule, be formed as follows:—

1st.—From corps at centre of instruction—
Each British Infantry regiment will furnish 2 officers.
Each British Cavalry regiment will furnish 1 officer.
Each Native Infantry regiment will furnish 1 officer.
Each Native Cavalry regiment will furnish 1 officer.

2nd.—From corps at out stations of circles—
Each British Infantry regiment, 1 officer.
Each British Cavalry regiment, 1 officer.

By this arrangement each class would consist of from 9 to 12 officers; but it will be discretionary with general officers commanding divisions to modify the above numbers according to the exigencies of the service, provided that the instructor be permitted to fix a limit to the number attending each class. In detailing officers to go through the course of instruction commanding officers of British regiments should keep in view the cases of those young officers upon whom the examination is compulsory; but it is by no means intended to exclude officers of the rank of captain or lieutenant, who may desire to receive instruction on the subjects of the course, or who may wish to qualify for "certificates of competency." Officers attending classes will be under the orders of the Garrison Instructor, and they will be struck off all duties while so employed. In the event of any officer being considered unlikely to qualify for the certificate of competency, either through unpunctuality in attendance, or want of application, a report will be made to the Adjutant General of the Presidency through the usual channel, and the officer will be remanded to his regiment. It is to be clearly understood, that officers are required to attend the classes with the same regularity as their regimental parades. Except upon very special grounds, which must be submitted for the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, no officer failing to pass the examination will be permitted to leave his regiment to join another class. Officers attending classes from the outstations of the circle will be granted the usual passage at Government expense, but in the event of their failing to pass the examination, no such passage will be granted on a subsequent occasion.

THE VALUE OF SALT MEAT.—A gentleman breakfasting with another found his host eating some hard dry junk, which was offered to the guest. "Why do you eat such stuff?" asked the latter, in astonishment. "Because," replied the former, "by twelve o'clock I get a thirst on for which I would not take ten dollars."—*The Food Journal.*

A SERVANT girl went to an apothecary for some castor-oil, to be mixed with something which should disguise its taste. On being asked if she liked soda-water, she replied in the affirmative, when the apothecary gave her a glass seasoned with lemon and the oil. But she still lingered, waiting, presently asked for the oil again, when the man informed her that she had already taken it. "Oh, gracious," she cried, "I wanted it for a man who is sick"!

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN E. W. TURNER.

ON Wednesday afternoon at about 5 o'clock the funeral procession to inter the remains of Captain E. W. Turner, Acting Brigade-Major of Poona, who died at 1-30 P. M. on Tuesday last, after a very brief illness, from diarrhœa, left his late residence at Ghorepoorie. The funeral party was headed by two or three companies of H. M.'s 56th Regiment and the bands of H. M.'s 83rd and 56th followed, next came the corpse borne upon a gun drawn by six horses of the Royal Artillery, followed by numerous officers in full dress, and friends, after whom came some three or four companies more of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment completing the procession. The procession started from Ghorepoorie, at a slow march, the band of Her Majesty's 56th playing the Dead March in Saul, after which Her Majesty's 83rd Band played a very beautiful funeral march making the ceremony very impressive. After crossing the *maidan* the bands ceased and the procession marched forward at a quicker pace arriving at the graveyard about quarter before six. The coffin was then removed from the gun and borne upon the shoulders of eight men of Her Majesty's 56th into the churchyard, headed by the Chaplain repeating the burial service, and followed by all the deceased's brother-officers and friends, Major General J. T. Grant, C.B., and his staff amongst them. The body was then lowered into the grave and the usual military salute fired over the grave, which, after a short space, was closed upon one much beloved and respected by all and will be deeply regretted also. The deceased became an ensign in Her Majesty's army on the 22nd September 1864, a lieutenant in July 1855, and a captain 3rd May 1863, and was appointed Acting Brigade Major on the 1st May 1871. He served before the siege of Sevastopol and the final assault, and obtained the Turkish and Crimean medal with clasp. We are glad to be able to add that so many of the military officials of this station attended the funeral and paid their final adieu and respects to one much esteemed and honoured by all, and who was in the midst of his life cut off by death. We hear that Captain W. Bell has been appointed to act as Brigade-Major *pro tem.* in the place of the deceased.—*Poona Observer.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(*Englishman.*)

THE *Pioneer*, after quoting three weeks ago, without acknowledgment, our paragraph with regard to the adoption of Lord Napier's plan for the Looshai expedition, mentioned as a novelty the other day that some rather indefinite arrangements are in progress. We are in a position to affirm that our previous statement was absolutely correct, and that Lord Napier's plan has been definitively adopted with some modification, as we then mentioned, as to the expense. During the past month it has been settled that the force will take the field as soon as the Cachar swamps dry up, and arrangements are already being matured with regard to the transport, commissariat, and coolies. Mr. Edgar, C.S., will accompany the troops as civil officer, and the force is sufficient to render resistance hopeless and the retribution complete.

THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF JAILS.

MINUTE BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

A PRINCIPAL object which I have had in appointing a judicial officer of experience to officiate as Inspector-General of Jails is, that he should look into the subject from what I may call a judicial point of view; that is, he should ascertain whether the objects for which judicial sentences are passed, viz. the due punishment of crime and prevention of future crime are attained, or if there are defects in this respect, he should devise a remedy. No doubt very much has been done in the Bengal jails towards some of the objects which must be kept in view in all jail management; especially much has been achieved towards giving the prisoners useful employment, securing their willing labour, and making that labour profitable. But I may say, without disparagement to the excellent officers employed, that both the general superintendence and the charge of district jails have been of late years so exclusively in the hands of non-judicial officers that there is some danger that judicial considerations may be lost to sight. In fact, to some extent it is already clear to me that these considerations have not been sufficiently attended to.

Since medical officers have had all the jail offices, I incline to think that manufactures and sanitary considerations have been too exclusively looked to. Assuredly the latter, *i.e.*, sanitary considerations, cannot be too much kept in view; the mortality in our jails has been horrible, and is still much too high. But in all the jails which I have yet seen, except the Presidency jail, partly from original defects of construction, and partly, I believe, because walls and partitions have been knocked down to let in air, there is an extreme want of separation and classification of prisoners, such as I have seen in no other part of India of late years, and had not expected to see. Long term men and short, hardened criminals and young men convicted of most petty offences, are all herded together in the same yards and workships. The Great Jail at Alipore is no exception to this observation; and the female jail at Russa is the most conspicuous instance of all; murderesses and misdemeanantes, and women under trial being all kept promiscuously together.

The above is due to deficiencies of jail accommodation and cannot be remedied till the central jails are completed and the district jails improved. But there are other defects which I think may be more immediately remedied. Foremost and far exceeding in evil all the others, I place the neglect of the proper punishment of short term prisoners who are not in jail long enough to learn and make a profit from manufactures. I have on another occasion remarked on this feature of the Alipore jail. I have since been at a sub-divisional station far from the head-quarters of the district, and where there is a very tolerable little jail: prisoners sentenced for very short periods undergo their sentence there. I asked how they were employed. The reply was—"Oh! formerly when there was a larger guard they had to work on the roads, but now we are only allowed four men who cannot leave the jail; the prisoners cannot go out, and there is nothing for them to do inside; so they do nothing." Prisoners sentenced to short terms of rigorous imprisonment were simply locked up without an attempt to make them work.

It is quite clear that in the case of prisoners who have not before them the terror of more length of sentence, or the prospect of industrial reformation, it is of all things most necessary that imprisonment should be rigorous and stinging. It is only by sharp punishment that any effect can be produced on short-term prisoners. I beg therefore that the officiating Inspector-General will apply himself to introduce at once effective means of so treating this class of prisoners.

In the case of long-term prisoners, the mere prolonged seclusion may, so far in the way of punishment and careful discipline and industry, in some degree reform; but here too I fear that the necessities of a manufacturing system sometimes lead to undesirable indulgences. To make a man an useful and profitable workman you must keep him in good humour, and men are most profitable in the occupations for which they are best fitted. Accordingly, I have found that sometimes prisoners are promoted without due regard to the enormity and turpitude of the offences for which they were sentenced; and very lately I discovered that educated prisoners convicted of crimes of the deepest dye were at once put into high office as jail writers. Tobacco too was at one time all but permitted; and sometimes the system followed seems to be too that of a manufactory, and too little that of a jail. Wherever this is so it should be remedied.

A most successful economy has, under this system, been effected in regard to establishments. On consideration, I am satisfied that there are great advantages in the employment of prisoners as warders, overseers, and the like, in preference to the corrupt and careless paid warders of former days, provided the system is not abused by the neglect of all those considerations which I call judicial. But with increased strictness of practice I fear that some increase of establishments may be required. I shall trust to the officiating Inspector-General to look into such necessities with great care, and to pass no increase of expense which is not really necessary and beneficial.

I have had the advantage of an excellent report on the Alipore and Presidency jails by Mr. Bernard and Dr. Payne. The Presidency jail may, I believe, be taken (comparatively at least) as a model of system, discipline, and punishment, while it may learn something in the art of profitable manufacture from Alipore and the Mofussil jails. These latter may, I am sure, learn many lessons of prison management and punishment from the Presidency jail. A copy of the report of Messrs. Bernard and Payne with my orders thereupon will be communicated to the new Inspector-General with this minute, and I will thank him to report from time to time the measures which he may take to carry out the reforms suggested, and any others which he may find to be necessary. I should like him to visit as many jails as possible, including some of the sub-divisional lock-ups, as soon as he can.

The 29th July 1871. G. CAMPBELL.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Oriental Bank Corporation occupies a proud position among the banks in the East, and even in the late disadvantageous times for Exchange Banks it has been able to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, when with most other banks the half-yearly report was a long tale of disaster. We think the Oriental Bank owes not a little of its prosperity to the manner in which it treats its officers. We believe the general system is that these shall first pass a year or two in the London office. On their arrival in India they begin on Rs. 400 a month with house accommodation free; this is soon raised to Rs. 500. This is sufficiently respectable as a commencement, while the prizes ultimately attainable in the bank are really splendid; we believe one late agent of the Calcutta Branch received as much as Rs. 4,000 a month. For leave, the ordinary allowance is one year after five, on half pay, with passage paid. If an officer's health fails in one climate, there are branches in India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, and Australia, to which he can be transferred. With all these inducements to remain, an officer very seldom cares to leave for any other career, and consequently all the bank officers are experienced and attached servants. If all the other Exchange Banks adopted a similarly liberal policy, we think, though at first the expense might seem great, the shareholders would find it ultimately much to their profit.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD PUFF.—Advertising, according to Mr. Barnum, whom we may reckon a good authority on the subject, is the secret of success in business. And it is curious to notice what an art advertising is—or, what advertising often means, "puffing"—has become. The origin of this word "puffing" is curious. In France, at one time, the *coiffure* most in vogue was called a *pouf*. It consisted of the hair raised as high as possible over horse-hair cushions, and then ornamented with objects indicative of the tastes and history of the wearer. The Duchess of Orleans, for example, on her first appearance at Court, after the birth of her son and heir had on her *pouf* a representation, in gold and enamel, most beautifully executed, of a nursery. There was the cradle, and the baby, the nurse, and a whole host of playthings. Madame de Egmont, the Duke de Richelieu's daughter, after her father had taken Port Mahon, wore on her *pouf* a little diamond fortress, with sentinels keeping guard. Such is the origin of the word *puff*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT reports the excessive prevalence of a fatal form of fever at Pooree.

AN ACCIDENT IN MADRAS ROADSTEAD.—While a masula boat was returning from one of the ships in the roads on Tuesday evening, the seams of the boat gave way and the boat sank. The crew swam ashore, and fortunately no lives were lost.

PRINCE OOMDUTOOD DOWLAH BAHADUR, after visiting Mysore and Seringapatam, returned to Madras on Thursday morning last week. His Highness was well pleased with his visit to this province, and we are glad to observe that the officials of the Commission, European and native, treated him with distinguished courtesy and respect.

A SHARP ROBBERY.—About a month ago, the Drig Bejay Sing's Hospital was robbed of between 30 and 40 panes of glass, taken out of the doors and windows. The same or another set of robbers made a second attempt a few nights since to help themselves, this time not only with glass, but with their frames also.—*Lucknow Times.*

A SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.—A case of wounding occurred in the city on Monday. A Mahomedan, suspecting his mistress of infidelity, took her to task about it. Hot words on both sides ensued, when the man seized a broken glass, which happened to be in his way, and with it cut the woman about the face and body to a very serious extent. She was carried to the City hospital, while he was arrested and lodged in the jail. *Ibid.*

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—A fair is to be held at Barabunke from the first of the present month for the exhibition of feats of personal prowess, which the *Lucknow Times* calls a gladiatorial show without some of its horrors. This institution owes its origin to Mr. Glynn, the Deputy Commissioner, and the talookdars of the district find the money given in prizes. It will simply, we presume, be a fair where athletic sports are encouraged.

THE PLAGUES OF MARWAR.—The *Marwar Gazette* of the 19th June notices the prevalence of the guinea-worm sickness in Jodhpore. Few houses in the city are exempt from it. This is one of those diseases which are peculiar to Marwar. This year it is as prevalent as ever. The writer regrets that none of the physicians who hold jagheers from the Government of Marwar can think of any effective remedy for it, and invites the attention of the Government to the matter.

POOR BENGAL!—The *Umritu Bazar Putrika* is querulous under the combined influences of taxation and sickness. "Bengal," it says, "is being ruined by taxes and fever. And this fever again is not cured by medicine. If one takes quinine, his spleen is enlarged, and at times the fever is not at all stopped. The Bengalee has scarcely any life in him, and this fever is taking out of him the little he had." This is a dreary look-out for the poor Bengalee. Let us hope he will pick up again when the rains cease.

THEFTS IN GHAZEEPORE.—A correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* of the 24th June draws attention to the frequency of thefts in Ghazeepore. Not a single day passes in which some cases do not occur. Three days ago the house of a Bunneah in Mohulla Kot was broken through in three places, and property valued at some three or four thousand rupees was carried away. To judge from appearances, the persons who commit the thefts seem to have come from the east; for two or three men who were lately arrested on the charge of theft appeared from their dialect to be Poorbees.

STATE OF THE CALCUTTA STREETS AND ROADWAYS.—Notwithstanding the length and continuance of the heavy rains which have fallen since the latter end of April, the street and footpaths are, notwithstanding the soaking they have received, much better than they were last year. The creation of fissures, and the "caving in" of portions of roadways are much more rare than in the last monsoons. The contractors must be more on the alert, and better *materiel* must have been used to produce the result now attained; and, as a rule, the drains seem to be carrying off the heavy surplus water in a satisfactory way.—*Indian Daily News.*

OUDH.—We are glad to hear very favourable accounts of the crops all over the province. Notwithstanding the heavy and continuous rain we have had, ploughing and sowing have been going on with but slight interruptions. And it would now seem desirable that the weather cleared up for a while, to allow of weeding the fields of rank vegetation. The Goomtee, which was beginning to overflow its banks, has been subsiding for the last two or three days and is now lower than it was at this time last year. The bridge-known as Bruce's however, has, it appears, received a tremendous shaking, and it is thought that it would not stand another great rise in the river.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE CALCUTTA MAIDAN.—Under orders from the Commissioner of Police, a mounted constable patrols the roads on the Maidan every morning from an early hour till 9, to prevent confusion arising amongst the numerous vehicles used as "breaks." Like the brass-founder in Martin Chuzzlewit" (who warned Mr. Pecksniff), he "keeps them off the grass," and confines the operations to the roads. His presence has a salutary effect, and tends to prevent accidents. Syces have been known to let horses loose "for the fun of the thing," but they have a wholesale dread of the constable, and mind their p's and q's a little more than they used.—*Ibid.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rohilkhund Akhbar* suggests the propriety of devoting the lands and other property belonging to the late musumat Maina, which have escheated to Government, to objects of public utility. A portion of the whole estate was sold by auction last week, the proceeds whereof (rupees two lakhs) were paid in to the public treasury; while the remainder is in the possession of Government, and will be sold when sanction is given. The family in whose possession the estate has been from the earliest times was ever loyal and faithful to Government, and it would therefore be well that the property should be devoted to some useful purpose, such as may immortalize the memory of the family. The sale proceeds may be applied with advantage to the erection of a native dispensary, a poor-house, and a school for imparting education in Sanskrit. The part of the money that remains after defraying the cost of the institutions might be invested in the purchase of currency-notes, the interest, together with the proceeds of the villages remaining unsold, to be spent in their maintenance. Or, if the establishment of the institutions be not desirable, a canal might be cut from the Ganges, and conducted through the city, or some other project of public good be set on foot.

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION TO NEJD.

THE following appear to be the details of the early proceeding of the Turkish expeditionary force which has been despatched to Nejd:—

It reached Ras Tanûreh on the 13th *Mais*, agreeing to 25th May, and, landing on the following morning, marched towards Kateef. The people occupying the country through which it passed at first showed a disposition to hostility, but the object of the expedition being explained to them, they were satisfied, and expressed gratification at the prospect of being relieved by the presence of Turkish troops from the oppression under which they have been suffering. On the troops drawing near to Kateef, Syed Mahomed Saeed Effendi, son of the Nukeeb of Bussorah, and who had accompanied the troops, was, at the repeated written request of Abd-ul-Aziz, commanding the fort on behalf of Saood, sent to him to negotiate. Abd-ul-Aziz stated to him his regret to be obliged to oppose the imperial troops, but pleaded the many favours he had received from, and the confidence reposed in him by, Saood as his excuse for resistance, and declared his determination not to surrender the place until compelled by superior force. He had levelled the mosques and other buildings round the fort with a view to defence, and he opened fire on the troops who surrounded the place on three sides, while the Turkish steamer Assur and the boats from Koweit attacked it by sea, and it fell after a bombardment of three hours. After taking possession of this place with the guns, ammunition, and stores it contained, the troops marched to Damam, capturing *en route* a position called Anuk, which surrendered after a show of resistance, and in which were found three guns, besides arms and ammunition and public stores, all of which were placed in charge of an officer and guard. Abdul-Aziz, son of Saood, who was in Damam, fled on the approach of the troops, and the place was surrendered by Ibn-el-Tehnooneh—Mahomed-ibn-Feysul who had been confined in it, being set at liberty. Damam was found to be well fortified with three strong lines of defence and to contain eleven guns, nine iron and two brass, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores, of all of which possession was taken, proper measures being adopted for their safe keeping. A guard of two companies of infantry were placed in the fort, and the force returned to Kateef, accompanied by Mahomed-ibn-Feysul, and taking with it Ibn-el-Tehnooneh and the others who were captured at the fall of the place. It was not, when these accounts came, intended that the force should proceed beyond El-Hasa. Indeed cholera and the great heat have as yet kept the expedition from moving from the coast.—*Pioneer.*

WISDOM IN CORNWALL.—Market gardeners in West Cornwall are eagerly competing for town refuse, which is found to be exceedingly valuable for the growth of early vegetables, more particularly the potato. A few days ago the Penzance refuse realized at the rate of 50s. for a pile, which not long ago would not have made half that amount.—*Times*, July 5.

AN AMERICAN FOX.—The Rev. Charles D. Nott, of St. Louis, sends to the *New York Independent* a story suggested by the remark of a learned metaphysician that he had "doubts whether the lower animals can abstract, whether they can generalize." "A former pastor of mine," says Mr. Nott, "told me the following:—When a boy, he had a fox, which, I regret to say, bore the reputation of possessing far more brain than personal piety. This fox was kept in the yard in a sort of raised den nicely sodded over, and was confined by a chain that allowed him quite a generous circumference. One evening in the fall, the farm waggon, returning from the field with a load of corn, passed near the den, and by chance dropped an ear where the fox could reach it. He was seen to spring out, seize the corn and carry it quickly back into the den. What he wanted with it was a mystery, as corn formed no part of the gentleman's diet. The next morning, however, the mystery was solved, for the fox was observed out of his den, and considerably within the length of his chain, nibbling off some of the corn and scattering it about in full view of the poultry, after which he took the remainder back into the den and waited events. Sure enough the chickens came; and while eating out sprang the fox, nabbed his man, and quietly took his breakfast in his back parlour. Now it seems to me that this is pretty 'good generalizing.' The fox may not have reasoned upon the most sublime theme imaginable. I regret to say he did not; and for that matter neither does Colonel James Fisk, jun. But if he didn't evolve that chicken out of the depths of his own consciousness, then there is no such thing as logic."

NATIVE IDEAS OF LOVE.

THE *Indian Mirror*, a Calcutta daily native paper, in an article headed, "What is Love?" gives its ideas as follows:—

In asking this question we confess we are actuated in some measure by the sceptical spirit of "jesting Pilate" who "would not stay for an answer." We do not mean to sit down gravely, and listen to a lecture on the philosophy of love with which anybody may seek to edify us. We rather put the question with a view to expose, scoff at, and denounce what the world receives and idolizes as love. In fact, we address ourselves to the subject before us, not as inquirers, but as critics,—anxious not to learn, but to condemn. That there is such a thing as love in the planet on which we dwell, few will deny who have a scintilla of common sense, and do not like to render themselves obnoxious to a charge of wilful self-stultification. The amatory literature of all ages—vast, varied, and romantic—bears testimony to its world-wide influence. Since the creation of man and woman, love has been the sublimest theme of poets and philosophers, and around it the sweetest and most sacred associations have gathered. In all ages and countries it has been extolled and almost idolized as a heavenly passion, worthy of angels. Without it the world would be a dreary sahara, devoid of everything that refreshes or sweetens the heart, and life would be a woful burden. It has been painted in the softest and richest hues of heaven, sung in the sweetest and most captivating notes of music, chiselled into the fairest and loveliest of forms, and represented in the most charming scenes and life-like adventures which the poet's fancy could conceive. But it is not in painting, music, sculpture or poetry alone that the enthusiasm of love displays itself. Cupid is adored, not in the world of imagination only, but to a most remarkable extent in practical life too. Men and women are slaves at the feet of that omnipotent deity, and are ever and anon paying homage to it, and offering the richest sacrifices on its altar. Love-worship prevails amongst all classes of mankind. Its marvellous influence is witnessed every where,—at home and abroad, in private and public life, in "poor men's cottages and princes' palaces." Every body—high or low, wise or illiterate,—madly runs after it, and stakes wealth, health, and life for the possession of that richest treasure. Life is but a love-making expedition. Man is nothing, if not a lover.

Why all this enthusiasm, frenzy, and wild excitement in the cause of love? We confess, in all simplicity, we do not understand it. There is not, we believe, sanctity enough in what is called love to justify such wild theories and practices, or warrant such blind devotion. There is nothing in lovers to excite our admiration or reverence. Their mutual feelings and behaviour appear to us to be anything but heavenly or honourable. To us the literature of love is "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable," while love-making seems singularly foolish and mean. The passion which kindles the "sacred flame of love in the hearts of men and women, and makes them adore each other, is not itself adorable in our eyes. Far from being of heaven heavenly, it seems to be of the earth earthy. Assuredly there is much in it which is mean, sensual, and voluptuous. However profound our respect may be for the civilization of the nineteenth century, we do not think it has properly adjusted the relations of men and women in society, or regulated their mutual treatment. In countries like India woman is man's slave, and the wife adores the husband as her 'Lord.' In England, and Western countries generally, man sits at the feet of woman, and the husband pays homage to the wife. Thus civilization has only reversed the scale, instead of adjusting it. Chivalry, which represents the highest notions of social relationship, means only the adoration of woman. In *refined* society we see man kneeling as an ignoble suppliant, and woman sitting on a throne like a capricious tyrant and treating him as a slave. And we are to accept that as pure love which finds its expression in the following lines:—

"O, would I were thy shoe, to be,
Daily trod upon by thee!"

The rules of gallantry are strictly observed by every-body who has any pretensions to refinement, both in the unmarried and married state. They regulate love in all the stages of its development. Throughout the process of what is called courtship, men and women are found to be addressing each other in the wild and hyperbolical language of blind passion, they stare at each other lovingly but foolishly, they flatter each other's vanity in the best way they can, and waste their valuable time in merely sitting together and talking nonsense. Month after month they are said to *grow* in love through this strange process. They marry and are joined in "holy wedlock" when their love is mature. The fits of passion subside after the honey-moon; its warmth is gradually cooled down by discretion and family cares. The "sanctity of conjugal love" is said to influence thereafter the conduct of men and women towards each other. But what is this holy love between husbands and wives? Does it spring from religion; is it sustained and nourished by faith? No, it is worldly and carnal; more subdued and sober, we admit, than what it was in youth during courtship, but worldly and carnal still. In proof of this we may find illustrations both in England and India. For though we have no wooing, no mad love-making, no wild love-adventures, we have the same sort of foolish and worldly attachment in married life as is found in the enlightened West. Barring the exceptional few, if we were to collect the experiences of marriage life throughout the world, they would be found to tell the same tale. Petty jealousies, base flatteries, contemptible quarrels, nonsensical twaddle about finery and dress, and gaieties and frivolities of a hundred different kinds, constitute what passes for conjugal love amongst mankind in general. Our firm conviction is that there is no such thing as *true love* in this world of ours,—there is no spiritual union of souls.

AN ORIENTAL DEPUTATION.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following to the *Indian Mirror*:—"Last Saturday week a deputation from the body of Mookteârs of the High Court waited on the Hon. Mr. Louis Jackson at his residence at Budgebudge. The Mookteârs, as many are perhaps aware, are now required to deposit with the Court Government Securities to the value of Rs. 2,000 each, before certificates of enrolment are granted to them. They, however, applied that securities of real property for that amount might be taken from them, but their application was rejected. Their object, therefore, in going to Mr. Justice Jackson was to invoke his aid and influence in behalf of their cause. At a considerable distance from the premises of the Hon. Judge, they were made to stand, and there await the orders of His Lordship. Three *chuprasees* ran to and fro in informing the Hon. Judge of the deputation in waiting, and carrying his behests to them. The Mookteârs were shortly after admitted into his presence, and as they approached they showed no end of salaaming and bowing. With folded palms they stood before him, and greeted him with a long string of supplicating epithets quite after the Oriental style. The Hon. Judge, who, I understand, was attended by two native *punka burdars*, asked them the purpose of their visit, and after having exchanged a few words with them dismissed the Mookteârs, who took leave of him in lowly obeisance."

THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 14.)

THIS match, which now constitutes one of the most attractive reunions of the season, was commenced to-day at five minutes after eleven. Fortunately the weather was fine and warm, and the wickets in exceptionally good order. As to preparation for the expected visitors, it is only necessary to say that the ground was surrounded with the usual cordon of double ropes, within which were arranged seats. The whole area was surrounded with carriages which had taken up their places yesterday. In no place were there less than four and in many places they were eight deep. There was a very fine company present when the game began, and a constant stream flowed in all the morning. Not a seat was to be had in the Pavilion or Grand Stand. Eton won the toss and elected go to in, Bruce and Tabor being their first selection. The Harrow bowlers at starting were Macan and Hadow. Nine runs, five of them from Macan's bowling, were obtained, when Tabor was well caught by the longstop, who had a long way to run for it. Longman, the captain of the Light Blues, came next, and played in excellent form, the score soon being augmented to 26, when a change of bowling was deemed politic, Stuart taking the place of Hadow, who had bowled ten overs for that quota of runs. By good and steady play Bruce and Longman took the score to 39, when in Stuart's sixth over, Bruce was well caught a slip, after making 16, which included a fine cut for 4, and a leg-hit for the same. Ridley was the next executant, and after parrying a few overs cautiously, he began to hit most effectively. Fifty runs were the result of one hour and five minutes' play, and when 60 were telegraphed, Hadow resumed the attack. Longman had a let-off in this gentleman's second over at mid-on. He had then scored 30. After the let-off, runs came rapidly. Macan took up the bowling at 74, and by 12·38 eighty were telegraphed. At a quarter to one, when our messenger was dispatched the game stood as under. A slight shower was falling at the time:—

ETON.—First Innings.

A. S. Tabor, Esq., c Carlisle, b Macan ...	... 4
Hon. F. G. Bruce, c Michell, b Stuart ...	... 16
G. H. Longman, Esq., not out ...	... 43
A. W. Ridley, Esq., not out ...	... 19
A. G. Bovill, Esq.... ...	...
Hon. R. Lyttelton ...	...
G. H. Cammell, Esq. ...	...
C. N. Miles, Esq. ...	...
M. B. Tollemache, Esq....	...
E. O. Wilkinson, Esq. ...	...
F. M. Buckland, Esq. ...	...
w 3 ...	... 3
Total...	... 85

The Eton eleven left Windsor at five minutes past nine for London. Two special trains heavily laden with Etonians left by the Great Western at 10·5 and 10·15. Dr. Goodford, Provost of Eton, and most of the college authorities were in one or other of the trains.

NOT LIKELY TO BE SHOWN.—Talleyrand used to be worried about his autograph, and to one of his persecutors he thus wrote—"Will you oblige me with your company to dinner on Wednesday next at eight o'clock? I have invited a number of exceedingly clever persons, and do not like to be the only fool of the lot."

POINT OF ADVANTAGE.—The chairman of a vigilance committee, who was instructed to duck an obnoxious citizen, thus reported to his constituents: "We took the thief down to the river, made a hole in the ice, and proceeded to duck him; but he slipped through our hands and hid under the ice. All our efforts to entice him to come out failed, and he has now attained his point of advantage some hours."

SELLING AND KEEPING.—"I keep the best bread," said a certain baker to a poor fellow who complained of the inferior quality of the article he had purchased of him the day before.—"I don't doubt it," replied the customer.—"Then why do you complain?" asked the baker.—"Because I would suggest that you keep the best bread and sell the bad" was the reply. He went out and safely dodged a bread tin.

CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.—No Europeans should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufacturers, Savory and Moore, of New Bond Street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of Savory and Moore" on the bottles.

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THE ARMY REGULATION BILL,

The second reading of the Army Regulation Bill was moved in the House of Lords on 14th July by Lord Northbrook in a lengthy speech. His Lordship was followed by the Duke of Richmond, who, as leader of the Opposition, moved

> "That this House is unwilling to assent to a second reading of this bill until it has had laid before it, either by Her Majesty's Government or through the medium of an inquiry and report of a Royal Commission, a complete and comprehensive scheme for the first appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers; for the amalgamation of the regular ahd auxiliary land forces, and for securing the other changes necessary to place the military system of the country on a sound and efficient basis."

After Viscount Monk had spoken in favour of the bill, and the Earl of Dalhousie against it,

Lord Sandhurst said—In rising to address your lordships after the noble earl, I feel that I stand at a great disadvantage. The noble earl addresses your lordships with all the influence which attends a long and successful career in Parliament, and which belongs to one who administered the office of Secretary of State for War in times of difficulty and danger with the greatest success. My lords, I have no such advantages. I stand before you on the merits of the question raised by my noble friend the Under-Secretary, and so confident am I in the cause which I advocate that I do not fear to meet the noble earl or those who have addressed this House before him in the same sense. The noble earl alluded to the Commission of 1856 and 1857, which was presided over by the noble duke. I have been a careful student of the proceedings of that Commission, and I read with the greatest attention possible the evidence given by the noble earl. I am not able to taunt the noble earl with being *laudator temporis acti*—with being one who stands still and neglects the progress of the present day. On the contrary, I find by the evidence that in those days he was one of the most ardent and practical military reformers that this country has produced. I think I am justified in saying that, because many of the reforms suggested by the Royal Commission had the fullest approval of the noble earl. In the first place, he condemned the system of exchanges as leading to great mischief and jobbery. (Hear.) He was in favour of limiting the terms of command of regiments. (The Earl of Dalhousie—"Foreign command.") Well, the Royal Commission adopted those recommendations and some additional ones which, in their view, led up to the principle of selection. (Hear, hear.) I will, for the present, leave this part of the subject and address myself to the remarks of the noble duke opposite. The noble duke seemed to say that, notwithstanding the very careful details furnished by the noble lord the Under-Secretary, no scheme had been submitted to the House or the country in which noble lords can have any confidence. Now, I venture to say that it would be impossible for any one to give in greater detail, with more exactness or decision, any scheme than my noble friend has done in the statement he laid before the house. (Hear, hear.) I was almost unprepared to hear these details given with such elaborate exactness or such perfect decision of conclusion. (Hear.) I was not aware that the Government had arrived at such an absolute conclusion, but after hearing the statement of my noble friend I do think it must be admitted that the amendment moved on the other side cannot hold water. (Cheers.) I think it a very important consideration for your lordships whether you will throw back to the other House of Parliament a bill affirmed by large majorities, a bill the details of which have been canvassed with a persistency and acrimony rarely witnessed, a bill touching private and public interests in so remarkable a manner. I think it a very curious thing that your lordships should be asked to send the decision of the other House to a Royal Commission. I am a stranger in Parliament, but I believe that such a proposal, although not out of order, is almost without precedent. (Hear, hear.) To come back to the question raised by the noble earl, let us consider what is gained by the abolition of purchase. We have been told in moving terms that the army is going to be ruined. It is suggested that something very novel and dangerous has been put before the country by Her Majesty's Government, that the officers will be ruined, and that the Army which carried us to victory in former days will carry us to victory no more if this ancient practice be abolished. Well, I have now for many years been in the Army, and I say, as a matter of personal experience, having served under Commanders-in-Chief from the days of Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington to our own, that the assertion of the noble duke that promotion in the army rests not on money, but on merit, is one that is not justified by facts. (Hear, hear.) The practice is that any officer whose name comes to the top of the list for purchase succeeds, unless there be something so dreadful against his character as would cause him to be turned out of the service. I have been watching those things from the days of Lord Hill, during the times of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hardinge, and the illustrious duke, and I have not found any difference. The seniority of those who have got money is deemed to be a vested right, which must not be touched, and which must be regarded as something sacred. I speak as an old commanding officer of a regiment, and as a commander of armies, and I ask, is it possible that the moral influence of a commander can be maintained over a body of a thousand men if they know that they are being dangled about from year to year to be sold like a flock of sheep—that they are merely waiting for the convenience of such a commander until he determined in his mind whether they should be sold or not? ("Oh!") That is a fact. Am I to be told that such a commanding officer wields that sort of influence over his men which stops crime, which leads his men to victory, and which enables them to perform their duty to their country? (Cheers.) It is quite true that this system of purchase has lasted for 200 years, but from what did it arise? It arose from certain notions of the sale of offices and the manner in which money was made by Ministers in the days of Charles II. and in subsequent times. If we trace this strange and ancient practice to its source, we really find that it is part of a system which we should call corrupt. Lord Macaulay, speaking of the age in which this system arose, says that from the nobleman who held the White Staff and the Great Seal down to the humblest tidewaiter gross corruption was practised without disguise and without reproach. Titles, places, commissions, and pardons were daily sold in market overtly by the great dignitaries of the realm, and every clerk in every department imitated to the best of his power their corrupt practices. That, I believe, was the origin of Purchase in the British Army. After it became a matter of favour whether a regiment should be raised, and during the reign that succeeded Charles II. very much the same kind of thing was seen in England as was seen in France in the days of Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze. The noble earl has told us that promotion based on the principle of selection is a process that will lead to all imaginable evils, which it is impossible to control. If that assertion can be proved, even in part, I admit that the noble earl is justified in the manner in which he adheres to the evidence which he gave 15 years ago. But what is there in the nature of the Army, or of the officers, or of the civil functionaries that administer the Army, to cause it to be more difficult for them to administer a system based on the principle of selection in a fair manner, such as we are accustomed to see in other establishments? I am perfectly at a loss to know why such a pother should be made about the selection of officers to command a certain number of regiments. For a good many years I have presided over armies in which this system of selection was carried out to the utmost. During that time, of course, one was subject to solicitation, but not to more solicitation, I have reason to believe from personal experience, than that to which the illustrious duke is now subjected by the present system of Purchase. There was no great difficulty in administering that system. If the system of selection be administered with a real desire to promote the public interest, I believe there would be no greater difficulty in administering that system than has been found to exist in the Navy, or in any other department of the public service, or in any great private establishment. (Hear, hear.) As to the memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, which was read by the noble duke opposite, I draw an entirely different inference from that drawn by the noble duke. If it is true that duties of such an important character are imposed on the modern British officer, if it is true that in general he is able to meet those duties in a satisfactory manner, can there be any difficulty in an honest authority exercising selection among officers who are so tried as they are declared to be in that extract? There is one class in great force in the other House who, of all others, should demand that this system of Purchase be abolished. I allude to the officers themselves. In consequence of the system of Purchase, the officers of the Army are placed in a false position towards the country. They are the victims of most unfair detraction on the one side, and, on the other, they are often the victims of class panegyric. I believe that there is much injustice in the allegations that have been made with regard to the officers' want of professional knowledge, and that as regards education they represent very favourably the progress which has been made in the country with respect to that matter for many years. Is it just that officers who have been well educated and have some professional knowledge should remain unpromoted because they have not got a few hundred pounds? As to the regimental system, I have reason to believe that there is a good deal of misapprehension in the use of those terms. I was myself for a good many years a regimental officer, and I believe I am right in stating that the regimental system is in reality the application of certain general rules laid down by the War Department for the government and administration of regiments, and that commanding officers are held very strictly to those rules. The regimental system, as it is called, applies far more to the means adopted for the preservation of order and discipline and the instruction of officers than to that which it has been supposed to represent; and I venture to submit that a mistake is very often made by calling that a regimental system which is really a regimental social feeling. That social feeling may be very valuable, but is it to be supposed that it would be rendered less powerful or less useful if we got rid of the system of Purchase? I do not think that as long as the inequalities and disadvantages of the present system exist the regimental *esprit* can possibly be what it ought to be. We find that the details of the proposed system of selection have been fully thought out. And that brings us to the question of retirement. I believe there is no intention at present to interfere with the existing very complete system of retirement. That system is one which already entails a very considerable annual cost upon the State, and when it is alleged by the noble duke opposite that it may possibly come upon us hereafter as a charge of £750,000, or perhaps of more than one million a year, it is clear that it must have escaped his memory that at least half the cost is incurred for retirement under the present system. In discussing this question of retirement I would ask leave to refer to a very admirable letter written by an hon. and gallant member of the other House (Colonel Anson), which appeared in *The Times* a few days ago, which appears to me to be one of the most valuable contributions upon this subject that has been made public in the course of the discussions on the abolition of purchase that have occurred during the last four or five months. If your lordships will permit me to do so, I will lay before you some of the conclusions at which Colonel Anson has arrived. Taking the case of the non-purchase corps first, he shows that, reckoning per head of the private soldiers, the cost of retirement upon full and upon half-pay in the Artillery amounts to £3 8s.; in the Marines, whose retirements are all upon full pay, to £3 15s. while in the Line it only amounts to an average of £1 12s. But assuming that the average half-pay retirement under the new scheme will average £2 per man for the whole Army more than it does at present, even in that case, in place of the enormous sum stated by the noble duke, we shall only have an additional annual cost to meet of somewhere about £240,000 per annum. I do not say whether or not these figures of Colonel Anson's are correct. I believe them to be so, and at all events he has given a fair challenge to any one to show that they are inaccurate. I must remind your lordships that this question of the abolition of purchase is not only a military but a constitutional and a popular one; that it is being discussed in every constituency throughout this country, and that we must look not to the effect of this bill upon the Army or the Estimates, but to the effect that will be produced upon the feelings of the country with regard to the Army if we throw it out. In all solemnity and seriousness I say that this is the gravest measure that has been brought before your lordships' House for many years; and if the threat I have heard uttered to-night is carried into effect, and this bill is thrown out, the officers of the Army, to whom the Government has striven to do justice; those men to whom we are all under such great obligations for the manner in which they have done their duties—sometimes glorious sometimes most arduous, but, for the most part, difficult and obscure—will be placed in such a position towards the country as will cause your lordships bitterly to repent of your act. (Hear, hear.) This is a subject upon which I have most deeply felt, and indeed there are few men among your lordships who are under such obligations to officers of the Army as I am, and I feel deeply, indeed, that they should be exposed to this trial. It is impossible not to attach great weight to the emphatic warning uttered by the Prime Minister in a recent debate in the other House, in which he showed that it would be impossible for the Government to permit henceforward any officer to take the over-regulation price for his commission. From this time forward the whole system of over-regulation prices in the Army must disappear, and any officer who shall attempt to violate the law on the subject will run the risk of being prosecuted. Therefore, I say, it seems to me that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, whether we look at the question in the interests of the officers of the Army, or whether we take into consideration the necessity that exists of placing the country and the Army in perfect harmony, it is absolutely necessary that we should pass this bill. To throw out the bill because there is no perfect scheme of re-organization laid before the country is not the way to meet the propositions of the Government. To avail yourselves of such a pretext to throw it out will be merely to insure the measure coming back to you again, perhaps much altered in its character, and to run the danger of events that may occur in the meantime. You are bound in determining this question to take into consideration not only what actually appears on the face of the bill, but also the whole Government scheme, of which this bill only forms a part. We have now an armed force of 500,000 men, and we have upwards of 400 field guns, and, under these circumstances, it is impossible to say that the country is not in a position to defend itself. Having only lately returned to this country, I confess I am astonished at the rasping criticism and menace with which any measure proposed by a Government of whatever party is received. I must hope, however, that your lordships will pause before you condemn a scheme which appears to be in all respects well considered. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey—The question we have before us is a very important one—it is whether we shall give our consent to the abolition of a system of promotion in the Army without knowing in any way what is to be substituted for it. The existing system certainly does furnish us with a body of officers who are very efficient and perfectly able to perform the duties which are assigned to them. I was, indeed, astonished to hear the noble and gallant lord who spoke last, after his experience in command of British soldiers, state that it was impossible that a colonel commanding 1,000 men, having attained his command under the present system, could exercise the moral power he ought to do over his soldiers. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Sandhurst rose to explain, amid loud cries of "Order."

Earl Grey—When I have finished the noble lord can again address the House. (Continued cries of "Order.")

Earl Granville—I have been in this House for many years and I never yet heard that during the speech of a noble lord who had misquoted what he had said, a peer was not allowed to explain what he really did say.

Earl Grey requested the Clerk at the table to read the standing order, which was done, and at length Lord Sandhurst was allowed briefly to explain.

Earl Grey continued—It amounts, then, to this, that the noble and gallant lord in his long experience has known but one case in which, owing to some particular circumstances, a commanding officer had lost what he called his "moral command." (Hear, hear.) I admit that you might have that happen occasionally, but it does not at all shake my general statement that under the existing system, as a general rule, it is found that British officers have confidence in their men and British soldiers have confidence in their officers. (Hear, hear.) If that system is to be changed, it should be changed with deliberation and a perfect understanding of what is to be substituted for it. Well, I listened with the greatest pleasure to the very able speech of my noble friend the Under-Secretary for War. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible for any one to have stated the case of the Government better than he did. Nothing could have been more clearly, nothing more skilfully placed before your lordships than the statement which he made. But on two great points with respect to promotion his explanation was defective. There are two things wanted in this matter. The first is that promotion should occur in such a manner that there shall be a general feeling on the part of the officers that it is fairly given; and in the next place it is very necessary that by some means or other provisions should be made by which the current of promotion should be so regulated that men should not be left in the army at an unsuitable age, and that officers should not be of an age unsuitable to the rank they hold in the service. How will this be attained under the new system now proposed? My noble friend said you must have a system not of seniority but of selection, and that the system of selection will be strictly guarded and guided by the reports of commanding officers. Does my noble friend really think that system can work practically in the British Army and in our regiments without producing jealousies and heart-burnings? (Hear, hear.) Is he not aware that if it is known that promotion is to be entirely a matter of selection, there will be a constant feeling among the officers that some advantage over them is being taken, that one man may be afraid of another, and suspect that he is in communication with some superior officer who can represent his case favourably to the authorities, and may there not be intrigues on the part of officers to obtain promotion? (Hear.) I believe that under this system you would practically come to the system of seniority, except in extreme cases. Contrast that with what exists at present. It is admitted that you now have great facilities for getting rid of an officer who is not fit for promotion; that there is a moral pressure which induces him to sell out. He can retire with the price of his commission, and, practically, promotion goes to a fit officer. It is a rule, if I mistake not, at the Horse Guards that no man is to be held to have a right to promotion unless the Commander-in-Chief thinks him qualified for it. Formerly, perhaps, that rule was not applied as strictly as it ought to have been, and the standard for promotion was not as high as it should have been. But that is a fault which could easily be corrected, and by the purchase system you did enjoy to a great extent the advantages of selection. But the case will be very different when an officer cannot sell out, and, on leaving the Army, has to give up all his prospects and all hope of securing a return. He cannot go on half-pay. A rule prevailed at the War Office when I was there 35 years ago, and it probably still exists, that no man is allowed to be put on half-pay because he is incapable of obtaining full pay. But we are told that the objections to selection are visionary because it answers in the Navy and in India. Now, I believe that in the Navy promotion has been generally given most fairly and justly, but I ask whether there is a confidence on the part of the public that that is so, and whether it is not supposed that favouritism and partizanship have some share in the distribution of naval promotions. (Hear, hear.) I do not say that there is good ground for that impression in the public mind, but only that it exists. Remember, too, that there is this distinction between the Navy and the Army, that in the Navy a ship is commissioned, say, for three years, that at the end of that time they are paid off, and the officers are dispersed, never perhaps to meet again afterwards. But in the Army, on the other hand, unless you destroy the social system of the regiments, the advantages of which are acknowledged, the officers must live together for many years; and if you promote a man by selection on grounds which cannot be very clearly explained, how are you to expect either the officers themselves or the public to be satisfied that the promotion is fairly given? (Hear, hear.) Again, the noble and gallant lord says he has seen armies worked very successfully in this manner in India. Yes, but India has a despotic Government, and there is no Secretary to the Treasury in India. (Cheers and laughter.) There are no constituents and no members of Parliament in India to come forward and press the claims of particular officers. And do you think that an officer serving perhaps in some unhealthy part of India, and doing his duty faithfully and honestly at that distance, would stand a fair chance in competition with some officer at home with powerful friends and relations? Parliament to back his claims? (Hear, hear.) Well, it is said there is a security in the selection being left to the Commander-in-Chief. But how is it left to him? Why, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War (hear hear), who is to be responsible to Parliament for the manner in which it is exercised. I ask, can responsibility and power be separated? I say that where the responsibility lies there the power also must be. Suppose the Secretary of State should express a certain opinion as to the claims of a particular officer, and that the Commander-in-Chief, taking a different view, should recommend some other officer. Then in what a position the Commander-in-Chief would be placed! Up would start some member of the House of Commons to accuse the Commander-in-Chief of a great job in having refused to accept the advice of the Government. I ask, then, will not the whole power fall practically into the hands of the Secretary of State? (Hear, hear.) I should deprecate nothing more than to see the Commander-in-Chief erected into an *imperium in imperio*, or an independent officer able to beard the Government of the day. Nothing could be more injurious, I have always contended, and I still contend, for the complete authority of the ministers of the Crown over the Commander-in-Chief. But if that authority is to be real—and it must be so—by your system of selection you will incur all the dangers connected with partizanship in relation to promotion in the Army. (Hear, hear.) Then, with regard to retirement, an Army cannot be maintained in a proper state unless its officers can retire in reasonably quick succession. A noble viscount who spoke some time ago did not admit this, but said retirement was not more necessary for the Army than for any other profession. But the efficiency of every army in the world largely depends upon having men in command of a suitable age and not too old, and that can only be secured by a tolerably rapid flow of promotion. Therefore, not on account of the officers, but for the sake of the public interest, you must have a due rapidity of promotion maintained in your Army. The noble lord the Under-Secretary of State, in condemning Purchase, pointed out what appears to me one of the great advantages of the system. He pointed out how far more common it is for officers to retire before they attain high rank under a purchase system than under any other system. That is the great value of the system, because this result is obtained without cost to the public, and because it prevents stagnation. I quite admit that a great mistake has been made in this country and in many countries in Europe in not requiring officers to study and make themselves efficient both theoretically and practically, but that mistake is capable of correction; I believe it has been already corrected to a very great extent, and is likely to be corrected still further. On the question of retirement I quite admit it is impossible to make a perfect estimate of its cost, but it is certainly possible to draw up rules to regulate the conditions on which officers should retire on half-pay and full pay. (Hear, hear.) The great demand made by the country on the Government is to provide us with a larger Regular Force than we have at this moment, by means of an efficient Reserve; so that whenever danger arises we may be able suddenly to increase our Regular Force. Now how does the abolition of Purchase respond to this demand? We are not in want of officers, and in time of war we should have no difficulty in securing any number. Our real difficulty is to find a sufficient number of rank and file (hear, hear), and I want to know how the abolition of Purchase will meet this difficulty. This brings me to the consideration of the general policy of the Government. The bill before us was brought forward as a part of a great measure for placing the country in a state of safety, and the policy which the Government announced at the time this measure was first submitted to the Legislature was perfectly sound. The Government laid down four cardinal rules for making the country free from danger and free from the apprehension of danger. The first was that the country must mainly depend upon the Regular Force, and if that force could not be very large, it should, at least, be very efficient. Secondly, if the country could not afford to maintain a sufficiently large and efficient force in arms, a large part of it should consist of a Reserve in close connexion with the Line. Thirdly, that, as a general rule, it would be absolutely necessary to make service in the Line as short as possible. And fourthly, it was said the Government were to rely as far as possible upon voluntary enlistment rather than compulsory service, unless some great emergency arose. I believe these were the rules laid down. I think them perfectly sound, and I heartily subscribe to them all; but I say that the measures proposed to the country do not correspond to the promises held out. We are told our main trust must be in the Regular Force; but in the course of the present year we are provided with 108,000 men in our Regular Army, with 9,000 in our first Reserve connected with the Line, and 30,000 in the second Army of Reserve, including the pensioners, making 147,000 men—a totally inadequate force, for with these men, to say nothing of deductions on account of the sick, we should have to provide increased garrisons both at home and in the Mediterranean, and I want to know how many we should have left for the field. Will the remainder form an army sufficient to give us not only safety but complete freedom from apprehension? (Hear, hear.) If we are to rely on the Regular Force—and seeing how scientific a business war has become, it would be unsafe to trust to anything in the main but the most highly trained body of men it is possible to obtain—I say 147,000 is quite inadequate for that Regular Force. We may be told that in a few years we shall have a more powerful Reserve. I hope it will be so, but in the meantime I maintain that our Regular Army should be larger, not only because it is necessary in itself, but because a small force under the colours necessarily involves a slow formation of reserve forces. The Under-Secretary for War the other evening, in answer to the noble and gallant lord who preceded me, urged on behalf of the Government that the proportion of recruits now being enlisted was very much larger than it was in former times. So it should be very much larger, considering the term of service has been reduced by one-half. The noble and gallant lord complained of the practice of sending young soldiers to India, and the Under-Secretary for War, replying to this, said it would be prevented by a system of exchanging young men in regiments ordered for India into others at home. But if this were continued in conjunction with short service, the army at home would in time be mainly composed of young men and recruits, and that important element of strength in a regiment, its *esprit de corps*, would be destroyed. We may be told that all this is necessary as a foundation for the system which is to secure the country against even apprehension from danger, and we may be asked "How can you be so unreasonable as to demand more when we have increased the estimates by £2,500,000 already?" But if we consider the policy of the Government as a whole, and look back, what do we find? Two years ago the Government diminished the strength of the army by 20,000 men, and it was defended on the ground that the reduction was made in colonial defences. This, however, is most fallacious, because a regiment in the colonies is just as useful for an emergency as if it were at home. The Government have had not only to replace the 20,000 men by whom they so imprudently reduced the army, but they have also had to restore their manufacturing establishments and to increase their stock of gunpowder, the result being that when the country took alarm the taxpayers were immediately put to great expense to restore what had been lost. What has been the effect? On the plea of those reductions, which experience has shown to be fallacious, the Government made a most flourishing statement of their plans to Parliament; they abolished taxes of which no complaint had been made, and then they took great credit in their budget for a large remission of taxation. But in less than two years there came an alarm, and they had immediately to restore what they had foolishly abandoned; their only resource, then, was to increase taxation, and as they said that all the unobjectionable taxes which had been remitted could not be re-imposed, they could do nothing but put this charge on the unfortunate payer of Income Tax. (Hear, hear.) Another part of the increase of their expenditure arises from their being about to spend half a million of money on the Militia, which I believe to be both useless and costly. I am a lieutenant of a county, but I put that aside, and say that if it is necessary to make the proposed changes let them be made, but I object to their incurring considerable expense to increase the Militia. There are only two purposes for which a Militia is considered useful; in the first place, some people think it useful in our present condition as a reserve in case of sudden danger; others think it is a means for supplying the Regular Army. The Government have rejected the first plea, for they have clearly stated that in the present condition of Europe, with the communications that now exist, and when vast hosts of men are maintained as thoroughly trained soldiers, the Militia is not available as a Reserve Force. That opinion has been distinctly expressed by several members of the Government, who have also declined to adopt a system by means of which the Militia could be more perfectly trained, and be made efficient. It has been said in the other House of Parliament that to train the Militia so as to make them good soldiers would involve such an interference with the labour of the country and the employment of the men that the proposal could not be entertained, and I concur in that opinion, which is a just one. It is said that the Militia may supply the Regular Army; but that is giving us a very faint notion of what is floating through the minds of the Government, and we have never yet been informed how their plans are to be carried out, nothing even approaching to a well-considered and digested scheme having yet been brought forward for making the Militia available as a supply to the regular Army. All that we have been told is that the Militia is to be amalgamated with the regular Army. Will that make the Militia more efficient? (Hear, hear.) I cannot believe that a plan which would leave to the Militia only the refuse of the officers who join that force will answer. How will it tally with the plan for appointing officers of the Line to instruct the Militia? I do not see how the two systems are to work together. If you fill up the superior commands with officers of the Regular Army there can be no promotion of Militia officers, and while promotion in the Militia is already extremely slow, in the future under this scheme there will be none at all (hear), and I doubt very much whether you will get officers to accept commissions. We are, however, told that the men are to be trained together, but that, I think, is a capricious experiment. The men who join the Militia are not of the class of men who enlist in the Regular Army. They are men who go into the Militia because they have occupations that prevent them from giving the whole of their time to the public service, while as to the training it is to them a month's holyday, and they rather like it. With regard to the Militia, I maintain the opinion which I expressed in 1852, that it is not formed on a judicious principle, that it is very costly in proportion to the services it renders, and that it is a great mistake to spend money on what, after all, is not efficient, when it might be more usefully applied to the regular Army and the Reserves in connexion with it. I admit that the Militia is a popular force, that great expense is incurred upon it, and that it has been trained to a degree of efficiency that is really marvellous; but it would be wrong to go further. I entirely concur in the plan of short service, the error of the Government being, not in adopting that system, but in not following it out to its natural conclusion. If a man is to be in the Army for only six years, he ought to be in it the whole of that time as a man; you ought not to reckon his period of service as a boy. The Government have abolished pensions, but as the prospect of a pension was regarded when fixing the amount of pay, they have virtually reduced the pay of the Army, and that partly accounts for the fact that at this time you have an Army which is numerically small. While doing this we have not made the slightest advance towards establishing that state of security which was promised us by Her Majesty's Speech and by the declarations of Ministers. I am prepared to recognize that the abolition of Purchase is determined upon and must be carried into effect, but before you take this step you are bound to show that the Army will be so well officered on some other system, and that you are adopting measures for putting the Army on a proper footing. I find in the bill not only nothing tending to accomplish that object, but an obstacle for the future in the burden which will be placed on the Estimates for several years. I am sensible of the consequences of leaving the Army in the condition it will be in if this bill is rejected (Ministerial cheers), and I am ready to concur in any arrangement for the abolition of Purchase, as you have determined upon it, but it is our duty to the country not to acquiesce in it until it is joined with those measures by which it ought to be accompanied. (Opposition cheers.)

The Marquis of Hertford, who spoke next, considered the Government scheme one "fraught with ruinous consequences to the military profession;" and after a speech from the Marquis of Ripon in favour of the bill, the adjournment of the debate was moved by the Duke of Cambridge.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 14.)

The result of the labours of the fifteen Indian committees who have formed the miscellaneous and valuable collection, of which the undamaged portion is exhibited in the large new Indian shed at South Kensington, is in many ways a success. The utter badness of some things, as portion of the pottery and of the common metal work, is a great relief to the mind and some proof of the fidelity of the committees, and a guarantee that we really do see fair specimens of the present manufactures, both artful and artless, of the Indian Empire.

With the aid of the numerous photographs of craftsmen at their work, the samples of clays, the real potter's wheels, and the large number of baked objects, an idea can be formed of the rough pottery of India and of many other trades.

The clay figures are perhaps the next in the ascending scale. There are an immense number of them, and they are of much interest to untravelled Europeans, illustrating every class, calling, and epoch of Eastern human life. Some which caricature ourselves and our wives are hideous and comical enough, though, like the Eastern mind, they are totally devoid of humour.

The shawls and embroideries must be passed over, although a few of the latter are distracting even to a male eye. Some of the carpets and rugs are fine, but Indian carpets are not confined to South Kensington; and indeed we confess to an uneasy feeling about all the textile fabrics when we see the "series of small side courts which have been constructed for the sale therein of articles of *bonâ fide* Indian production." These "side courts" are little black holes opening out of the large shed, in which certain London shopkeepers and agents are privileged to sell "bonâ fide" shawls, carpets, pickles, and Assam tea. In the presence of this arrangement, it is doubtful what weight attaches to the prices affixed to articles throughout the Exhibition. If they were official vouchers of the fair values, South Kensington would be entering into rivalry with its own chosen firms. Are we then to conclude that the figures are arranged with a due attention to the exigencies of these firms?

The Jeypore enamels, the gold and the silver work, are of much interest; but more engrossing to the art amateur is the Kooftgari steelwork inlaid with gold, in which the pattern is drawn on the steel with a fine probe, and, the heat of a charcoal fire being applied, fine gold wire is hammered into the tracery. The Bidree work, silver on pewter, which is singularly good, is made somewhat in the same way, except that the silver is applied not in wire, but in leaf. Hooka bowls and pipes are often of this work. Then there are the lacquered and painted boxes, which are very curious, and the inlaid work, which is simply the *ne plus ultra* of Tunbridge ware, made with ivory, green sambur horn, sandalwood, ebony, the wood of Cæsalpinia sappan, and tin. It is curious to hear that the patterns, which are combinations of the rhombus, square, circle, triangle, and hexagon, came with the work to Bombay from Persia through Scinde about sixty years ago, and are never changed. But there is probably nothing more interesting in the Exhibition than the instruments, charts, and globes of the native astronomers and astrologists, the various yantras, sundials, and others. These are probably familiar to few, even of our old Indians, and, with the native educational appliances, deserve careful study. There is one large globe in Marathee and another small one in Bengalee "made of cowdung, and costing 1s. 6d.," which are very odd objects.

In reference to education one lamentable fact of importance, clearly brought out by this Exhibition, is the pernicious effect produced by the meddlers who are endeavouring to engraft Western ideas upon the natural native art. This is carried even into needlework, to the extent of substituting the terrible old English "sampler" style in the European schools for the very soul of Indian design, as seen in their embroidered stuffs. It is with a feeling of dumb despair that one sees the Bombay photographs of the productions of the irrepressible British architect side by side with those of the wondrous temples of Ambernath and Wurungul. The casts of some of the details of the ruins of the former (rebuilt A.D. 860), and of the Orissa temples are among the most valuable acquisitions due to the Indian committees.

A translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" into Hebrew verse is to be published by a Continental firm.

Weak.—A physician was going his rounds among some small-pox patients in a hospital, and, stopping by the bedside of an Irishman, he inquired, "Well, Pat, how are you to-day?"—"Faith, sir, I am better; but I am so wake that I should not be surprised at all if some one was to come along to tell me I was dead."

Dangers of Water.—An old toper who had attended the Polytechnic, where a learned professor caused several explosions to take place from the gasses produced from water, said—"You don't catch me putting water in my liquor after this. I had no idea before that water was so dangerous, though I never liked to take much of it."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

Cross-examination continued—Now what is there in the handwriting of this letter which you deny which satisfies you you did not write it?—Well, in the first place, the offering her £200 to return my letters. That I am quite certain I never did, and, what is more, I don't believe I had £200 at the time.

That is possible—It is very possible and very probable. But that does not show you did not offer to give it. (Laughter.)—I am quite certain that letter was never written by me.

From what expressions are you so certain?—Why from the whole of the expression of the letter. If I had written that letter I would boldly acknowledge it—believe me, I would.

The Solicitor-General—"Believe me," do you say?

Sergeant Ballantine—Pray don't let us have any of those sneers. I say one thing only. It is very strange there is no envelope and no post mark.

The Solicitor-General—Then you acknowledge the other letters, do you?

Witness—Well, I am not so certain about that after this.

The Judge—You had better look at the other two again.

Witness, at great leisure, did as the learned Chief Justice suggested, and said—I see it is very necessary indeed that I should have looked at these letters a little more carefully.

The Solicitor-General—You said you wrote them.

Witness—Yes, but I had no suspicion they had been tampered with. (He again examined the letters.) You will notice that the small s's are brought through with a curl, but there is not a "s" like that in any of my own letters.

The Judge—Have you now carefully looked through these other two letters?

Witness—I have looked at them carefully, and I don't believe either one of them is in my handwriting. (Sensation.)

The Judge—Neither of the three, then?

Witness—Neither one of the three, my lord.

Cross-examination continued—Will you swear, then, that these three letters are not in your handwriting?—I swear, to the best of my belief, they are not.

Will you swear it?—I will swear distinctly and positively about one of them, and I don't believe the others are.

What will you swear positively about?—The one I detected first about the £200.

Will you swear as to the others?—I will swear, to the best of my belief, they are not in my handwriting.

Cannot you swear positively about the others?—How can any man swear positively when people imitate handwriting like this? Look at the s's and o's.

Can you not pledge yourself one way or another as to the fact?—I can swear I never wrote any letter about Orton to that woman, but simply about Broomhead. Why don't you produce the letters I wrote to her about Broomhead? Tell me that.

Will you swear you did not write these other three letters?—I'll swear I did not.

Not a word of them?—Not a word of them.

The Judge—I thought you said you would not swear.

The Solicitor-General—Yes, you would not swear.

Witness—I swore to the best of my belief. You keep on asking me to swear, and I swear I did not write one, and that I don't believe I did the others.

Sergeant Ballantine—Your lordship will remember that I called attention to one line in the letter before this discussion arose.

The Judge—Now here is the letter of the 21st June. Is that your handwriting?

Witness—Yes, that is mine, my lord. (It was the letter assuring Mrs. Pittindree that neither she nor her husband should suffer from the interview.)

The Solicitor-General—You say you did not write the letter of the 7th of July, in which the £200 occurs?—Yes, I do.

Did you sign it?—No, I did not sign it. It is not even my signature. It was the signature that first drew my attention to it.

Do you mean to swear that no one else wrote the letter by your direction or authority?—I swear positively nobody wrote it, either by my authority or knowledge, and that no such letter was ever sent by my knowledge.

And do I also understand you to say you got no such answer?—Yes, I positively swear I received no such answer.

You will allow me to remind you that you have already once in this cross-examination admitted that you denied letters you had written?—Denied?

Yes, the Alresford one—Oh, yes, yes—(Laughter)—but that was with the knowledge I was doing so wrongly.

Just so. I venture to remind you of that, and now I ask you again, upon your oath, do you mean to deny that these letters were written with your authority and direction?—Upon my solemn oath to God that letter was never written either by my knowledge or instruction.

That particular letter?—That one particular letter, and I believe the others are similar.

Except the one about the secrecy?—That is in my handwriting. I am certain the others are not. You will find in one of those letters the dash of the "d" has been attempted twice. I never did such a thing in my life.

Well, we had the "c" once before, you know?—And now you have got the "d." (Laughter.)

Sergeant Ballantine—I must call your lordship's attention to the fact that one of the letters is written upon blackedged paper—the letter which is said to be his own.

The Solicitor-General—And is written from Croydon.

Sergeant Ballantine—And there is a memorandum upon one of those letters which is apparently in a female's handwriting.

The Judge—Yes, the jury called my attention to it; but I don't think there is much in that.

Sergeant Ballantine—I do not know that anything turns upon it; but when documents of this kind are disputed every minute thing should be noticed.

The Judge—That, then, is a letter which he says now is in his handwriting.

Sergeant Ballantine—Not "now," my lord, he has always said so.

After some further colloquy witness again swore neither of the three letters was in his handwriting, viz., the letters of the 17th June, 27th June, and 7th July.

The Judge (to witness)—You said something just now about tampering with letters. What did you mean?

Witness—I have no recollection of doing so, but I should like to be allowed just to go over these letters to point out the different forms by which I know they are not mine. I don't mean to interfere with the letters themselves.

The Judge—Let me understand first, do you mean to say that these three letters are not in your handwriting?

Witness—No, my lord, they are not.

The Judge—Nor any parts of them?

Witness—No, nor any parts of them.

Sergeant Ballantine—Before going further let me ask, do you wish to see these letters again?

Witness—I should like to point out to the jury the difference between my other letters and this. Besides I may say I have a private mark in all my letters which is not here, but I do not wish to make that known now.

The Solicitor-General—I have just a question or two more to ask you. You have told me you did not write the letters, that they were not written by your sanction and direction, and that you did not sign them?—Yes.

Do you mean to say, then, that if these letters have been furnished to us by Mrs. Pittindree they are forgeries?—I say they are forgeries, whoever supplied them.

Were no such letters sent by your consent or direction?—There were several letters written by me to Mrs. Pitty, or whatever her name is.

Pittindree—Very well, Pittindree, then; but they were in regard to one Broomhead, and nothing whatever about Orton I couldn't understand what you were reading about at first. Why don't you produce the letters I wrote about Broomhead?

Don't ask me questions, sir. I produce such letters as I have—I think they all ought to be produced.

Just tell me this. Did she come to your house still after the 10th of July, 1867?—I can't tell you as to dates. She was there two or three times.

Did she tell you she thought you were an adventurer, and would not give your wife instruction?—Wife instruction (laughing). You don't think I would allow such as her to enter even the room where my wife was!

Answer my question—No, then.

Do you mean to say you did not know she called at your house and saw your wife?—I don't mean to say anything of the kind. I never hinted such a thing. What I say now is that I would no more allow her to go into the presence of my wife if I knew it than a beggar in the street, for she was not much better.

I don't share your ideas about beggars—Why, her own letters will prove what she is. She writes to tell me that she has hardly got anything to lie on, that the brokers are in the house, and that she doesn't know what to do.

Where are these letters? I should like to see them—You shall see them soon enough, I can tell you.

Don't talk, but produce them—Can I carry a cartload of letters about with me?

Did you after the 10th of July go to Mrs. Pittindree's house?—No, I never was near the house.

Did you want her to give up to you the paper and the letters which you had addressed to her?—I never was near her house, and did not even know where it was except from the address.

Did you call more than once at her house?—I never even called once.

I ask you whether you called more than once?

Sergeant Ballantine—And he says he never called once.

Cross-examination continued—Did you on one occasion bring a cheque with you saying it was a cheque signed by your mamma, and that you would give it to her for the papers which she had?—Well you really astonish me (Laughter.) No, as God is my judge, nothing of the kind ever happened.

Well God will be your judge—There never was a cheque of my mother's. I was never within a mile, I was going to say 20 miles, of where she lived, wherever it is, and I never went near her house.

Did you call a third time at her house—(laughter)—and ask her to show you a paper she then had in her hand?—I certainly did not.

Did you promise that if she would let you have the paper you would give it her back?—What paper are you talking about?

A paper that was in her hand?—Good God, I never went near the woman's house.

Did she give you the paper?—She gave me Broomhead's paper; but that was in my own house.

Did she give you Charles Orton's paper?—No, certainly not.

And did you put it in your pocket?—I tell you she never gave me any paper or information about Charles Orton; that I never was near her house; and that I never saw that woman in my existence, that I swear most positively to my God, except in my own house.

Did you read the paper through, say, "after all, it is nothing," and then fold it up and put it in your pocket—(laughter, in which witness joined)?—I did not.

And when she said that wanted she to have it back, did you say you would not give it her—(laughter)?—I did not.

And did she say it was a dirty, mean, unmanly trick—(Witness laughingly)—No, she did not, indeed.

Did you then say that besides the paper if she would give you up your letters you would give her her money?—Certainly not.

Did she refuse?—Certainly not.

And did you then go away?—I certainly did not, for I never was there. (Laughter.)

The Solicitor-General (folding up his brief)—Well, I think you may go away now.

Witness (preparing to leave the box)—I think Mr. Solicitor you ought to inquire more, for your own sake, about that woman. (Laughter.)

The Solicitor-General—Oh, there is one question more. What was the private mark you spoke about?—I should be very sorry to tell you. At least I should not object to tell you personally, but there are some others in Court I would not like to know. There will be some more forged letters, perhaps by-and-bye. I have no objection to impart the information to the judge and the jury.

By this private mark you say you can tell whether these letters are true or false?—I do not go by it alone. I don't deny these letters for that because I did not even look for it.

Now it can't criminate you to tell what the private mark is?—I decline to give it.

The Solicitor-General—I press it.

Sergeant Ballantine—The witness has said he would give it to the judge and jury.

The Judge—Would the purpose be answered by his writing it down on a piece of paper? I think it will be better for all parties.

Witness—If it is to be supplied to them (the other side) I shall object.

The Judge—You have stated no grounds for declining.

Witness—I shall decline, my lord.

Sergeant Ballantine—In every case a certain amount, indeed a great amount, of discretion is necessarily reposed in the judge, and it is his duty to see that a substantial justice is done. The witness has expressed his willingness to supply your lordship and the jury with this private mark. He objects when he finds there are letters which he believes to be forgeries to furnish the knowledge of that private mark, so that it may be used for improper purposes, and I must ask your lordship whether, in your discretion, he ought to be asked to give it. (Applause, instantly suppressed.)

The Judge—I do not think I have any discretion in the matter. The witness is bound to answer all questions that are legal, and if this question is pressed, as it is, unless he has some legal objection, I am bound by law to administer the law, and say he is bound to answer.

The Solicitor-General—I am quite prepared to allow this—that the mark should be communicated to your lordship, the jury, and the counsel. I shall not go beyond that.

Witness—I should like to know whether you include Mr. Bowker as one of your counsel.

The Solicitor-General—I am not addressing you.

The Judge—The Solicitor-General presses the question, and I must rule one way or the other. It seems to me he is making a concession. Are you willing, Brother Ballantine, that the limited answer should be given?

Sergeant Ballantine—I am not, my lord.

The Solicitor-General—Then I must press it, and you must take the responsibility of the publicity.

The Judge—The question must be answered.

Witness—I must decline to answer, for I am afraid improper use will be made of it. It is very material to me, and justice will not be done if I give them the information.

After a little further prolongation of the scene, the claimant agreed to write his private mark upon a piece of paper, for the judge, jury, and counsel, but on the understanding that the attorneys should not see it. The paper was accordingly duly inspected by the privileged gentlemen.

The Solicitor-General then selected a number of the claimant's letters at random, and asked him whether this mark was there. In nearly every case the witness admitted that it was absent, and explained that he did not pretend to use it always.

The Solicitor-General—I hope it will be remembered that in about twenty letters I have taken at haphazard the mark is not there. It, in fact, furnishes no test.

Witness—It furnishes a test to my mind when I see a letter which I know is not mine, either in words or handwriting.

The Court then adjourned, half an hour later than its usual time.

THE "TICHBORNE BONDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In yesterday's proceedings the claimant stated that he had only received 400*l*. or 500*l*. out of the 1,000*l*. for which I am his creditor. Before the cross-examination commenced this morning, the claimant admitted he had received the full 1,000*l*. from me.

I am naturally anxious that this correction should appear, but from the confusion prevailing in the court at the time your reporter may not have heard the above statement. At the foot of this you will note the confirmation of it by the claimant.—Yours, &c.,

T. H. Scarborough.

10, Spring-gardens, London, S.W., July 5.

I have great pleasure in confirming the above.

R. C. D. Tichborne.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF JULY 15.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No. Quite wrong. The initials of Mr. Ayrton's christian names are only A. S.

A LEGAL QUERY.

Pope asks—"Is there no bright reversion in the sky?" This is, clearly, a question which only a lawyer can answer.

SILENCE SHOWS CONTEMPT.

The newspapers are right to denounce pigeon-shooting, but the newspapers should be consistent and abstain from publishing Hurlingham and Shepherd's bush reports.

HINC ILLÆ LACHRYMÆ!

(*France loquitur.*)

Test of my saws and sayings—note my doin's:
Gauge of my power and progress—count my ruins:
Fruit of my faiths and follies—mark my fears:
Seal of my sins and sorrows—take my Thiers.

IN A LEGAL POINT OF VIEW.

Life, we are told, is a trial, but the worst of it is there is no Court of Appeal we can go to in the event of our not being satisfied with the result of it. For myself, I should like uncommonly to move for a new trial. *Briefless Barrister.*

IRISH LAW AND POLITICS.

The following question has doubtless occurred to the mind of every thinking Irish lawyer:—"If the Nationalists were to succeed in getting a separate Irish Parliament, what chance would I have of becoming Lord Chancellor of England?"

TO ARTISTS, COMEDIANS, AND OTHERS.

Any one who wishes to study the true dramatic expression of the tragic muse in the act of drinking the last Bitter Cup of Despair to the very dregs, should watch a young mother teaching the elements of music to her first-born.

THE FIFTH* FORM OF PUNNING.

(*Special Express from Hanwell.*)

Why does a mermaid generally carry a looking-glass about with her? Why, you donkey, to see whether she is quite *comb il faut*.

* Yes; and we should say about the lowest.—*Ed.*

A CRUEL DUCK.

George (intending to ask his affianced to crown his hopes.) "Dearest Matilda, there's a subject that's nearest our hearts—would you think it too soon?—Might I hope that by the end of August this protracted postponement——"

Matilda—"Lor, dear! do you mean the Tichborne case? O, isn't it awful? It'll be quite dreadful when there's nothing in the papers for pa to read!"

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

"Paris—The dinner given yesterday evening by M. Thiers was a very brilliant affair, and great cordiality prevailed, *but no speeches were made.*"

London—please to copy. Latterly, they have *not* been doing things better in France, but "no speeches" speaks volumes, and is a Paris fashion which we might adopt with the greatest advantage. We should be the better for a revolution—at the dinner-table.

FILIAL APPRECIATION.

Little Daughter—"And who is it a statue of, 'Ma?"

Mamma—"The Duke of Wellington, dear."

Little Daughter—"And what did they make a statue of him for, and put him up there?"

Mamma—"O, because he was a very great man, dear, and a very good man, you know!"

Little Daughter—"O! Then where will they put up a statue to dear Papa!"

RATHER IMPERTINENT.

Count Jabber (which we take to be the pure English for Jaubert) objects to English tourists coming over to stare at the ruins of Paris. As M. Jules Favre well reminded Count Jabber, they were at least preceded by hundreds of trains of charitably-sent provisions for the poor Parisians. But—talk of a stare—who made the last siege a spectacle but the French themselves, who crowded every house-top to watch, through *lorgnettes*, the Versailles army killing the reds? Truly, our friend Jabber is fastidious—and forgetful.

COMMUNISM AGAINST CAPITAL.

On the relations between Capital and Labour, it may be observed, for the information of skilled workmen, that there is capital of another kind than money. Capital is derived from *caput*, head; and the capital most worthy of its name is that contained by the skull; to wit, brains. It is against this Capital, no less than the other, that the International Communists conspire in trying to enforce their system of artificial equality, which would level ability to incompetence.

It is a mistake to suppose that the International Communists are working-men. They are, on the countrary, idling-men, or men who would fain be idle at the expense of others' labour. When idle men combine, industrious men should unite.

THE DISAPPOINTED ONE.

A Ballad for the Ball-room.

Yes, I see your initials are down on my card,
And I know 'tis our favourite valse;
Yet hold not your Helen unfeeling or hard,
To her word if she haply proved false.

And think not she's peevish, or sulks in a pet,
Because, all unheeding her frown,
You've danced twice with Miss Johnson, that artful coquette,
And once with that pretty Miss Brown.

Go, pity the wall-flower left here alone,
While others are whirling away,
And let not the reason be publicly known,
Why she's less locomotive than they.

'Tis not that her fondness for valsing is o'er,
She repels such a fancy with scorn;
'Tis not that young Cubling, that clumsy great bore,
In that galop crushed sorely her corn.

Her Henry may call her a horrible goose,
Thus to miss the best dance in the ball;
But she's lost seven hair-pins, and now 'tis so loose,
That she fears lest her chignon may fall.

SURPRISING QUESTIONS.

(*See* Tichborne *Case.*)

"Would it surprise you" to hear that the British Colonels had presented Mr. Cardwell with a flattering address, beautifully engrossed on vellum, and a complete service of plate?

"Would it surprise you" to find that Archbishop Manning and Mr. Newdegate were in the habit of taking long walks together?

"Would it surprise you" to learn that Sir Wilfrid Lawson was a partner in a large brewery?

"Would it surprise you" to know that Mr. Disraeli spent all his spare moments in contriving a new ballot box?

"Would it surprise you" to be told that the Pope had conferred a scarlet hat upon Dr. Cumming?

"Would it surprise you" to hear that the butchers had lowered the price of meat?

"Would it surprise you" to hear that Archdeacon Denison had related his "experience" at a Wesleyan Love-feast?

"Would it surprise you" to know that the Royal College of Physicians were insisting on the practice of homœopathy?

"Would it surprise you" to be informed that the members of the House of Commons had bound themselves by a solemn engagement to limit their speeches to twenty minutes?

"Would it surprise you" to hear that the corporation of London and the City Companies had determined to apply the money they now spend in feasting to the education of the poor?

"Would it surprise you" to find Temple Bar pulled down?

"Would it surprise you" to be told that Mr. Whalley was one of the pilgrims who went to Rome to congratulate the Pope?

"Would it surprise you" to hear that the young Aristocracy of England had made up their minds to discontinue pigeon-shooting?

"Would it surprise you" to learn that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, before decorating the Cathedral had engaged a charwoman to keep the monuments clean?

"Would it surprise you" to find Parliament sitting on the 12th of August?

"Would it surprise you" to be told that the corporations of Dover and Southampton were never again going to "address" any Emperor, King, Prince, or other foreign Potentate?

"Would it surprise you" to find that the British Hotel-keeper had at last seen the wisdom of selling drinkable wine at a moderate price?

"Would it surprise you" to hear that the managers of all the London Theatres had resolved to abolish fees, and to attract visitors by making them comfortable?

"Would it surprise you" to find the statues removed, the beggars banished, the costermongers restrained, and the musicians silenced, in the streets of London, and the streets themselves kept passably clean?

"Would it surprise you" to meet the Pope in Rotten Row?

"Would it surprise you" to hear that the National debt had been paid off by voluntary contributions?

"Would it surprise you" to read that the Tichborne case was concluded?

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto On demand	1s. 10½d.	„	
On Paris—6 months' sight	242	Francs.	
Letters of Credit	1s. 10½d.	„	
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission	1s. 10½d.	„	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............ £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Bogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H Prentis, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
C. E. Benn, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. John Mackenzie.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.

W. McLEAVY, Esq., Chairman............Manager, Bank of Upper India (Ld).
C. J. COLLINS, Esq.
R. R. DEANS, Esq. ...... „ Allahabad Bank.
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